

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (100-18953)

DATE: 2/19/65

FROM : SA [redacted] b6 b7C

SUBJECT: CP ILLINOIS DISTRICT - ORGANIZATION
IS - C

b7D

Informant [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past.

Activity [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Date of Activity 2/4/65

Date of Report 2/5/65

Date Received 2/5/65

Recommendation None

Location A) [redacted] b7D

3 - New York (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CORE) 100-151548 *
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)

3 - Detroit (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CORE) b6 b7C b7D
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)

1 - Milwaukee (RM)
(1 - 100-13539) (EUGENE DENNIS, JR.) 100-153735-1009

14 - Chicago
(1 - A) [redacted]
(1 - 100-40238) [redacted]
(1 - 100-41252) [redacted]

SEARCHED [initials] INDEXED [initials]
SERIALIZED [initials] FILED [initials]
FEB 25 1965
FBI - NEW YORK
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Copies continued on ii page.

CG 100-18953

14 - Chicago

(1 - 100-38252) (GENE DENNIS)
(1 - 100-38225) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-0-) [REDACTED] b6
(1 - 100-24800) (LOU DISKIN) b7C
(1 - 61-867) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1 - 100-40612) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-11329) (CORE)
(1 - 100-40865) (W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS)
(1 - 100-18957) (CP ILLINOIS DISTRICT - YOUTH MATTERS)
(1 - 100-41324) (CP ILLINOIS DISTRICT - CIRM)

PHK: gp/sck
(21)

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

2/23/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM
IS-C

Re WFO airtel to Bureau, 1/14/65.

The current New York City Telephone Directory lists telephone number RI 9-7080 to Mrs. ANNIE STEIN, 372 Central Park West, New York City.

On 10/18/64, NY 3246-S* made available information which reflected that ANNIE STECKLER STEIN, in 1964, was a subscriber to the magazine "Freedomways."

On 8/14/64, NY 4535-S* made available information which reflected that on 1/6/64, ANNIE STECKLER STEIN paid \$25.00 on a pledge of \$25.00 a year to the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS).

On 4/29/64, [redacted] advised that on 4/25/64, a birthday party was given at the home of [redacted] Silver Spring, Maryland, in honor of the 50th birthday of DAVID REIN. The informant said that ANNIE STEIN came down from New York City for this affair and made a short speech in praise of DAVE REIN.

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In February, 1952, [redacted] advised that he knew ANNIE STEIN as a CP member from 1937 until approximately 1943.

b7D

On 12/9/64, [redacted] made available names and addresses of individuals which are maintained at the headquarters of the City Wide Committee for Integrated Schools which sponsored Operation Shutdown, the boycott of NYC public schools by Rev. MILTON GALAMISON on 2/3/65. Among the names and addresses set forth is the name ANNIE STEIN, 372 Central Park West.

2-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1-Atlanta (100-6670) (Info) (RM)
1-Washington Field (100-43710) (Info) (RM)
1-New York (100-99667) (Mrs. ANNIE STEIN) (42)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)

JCS:rmv
(6)

100-153735-1010

F B I

Date: 2/23/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1344)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF NEW YORK CITY
SCHOOLS BY CITY-WIDE COMMITTEE FOR
INTEGRATED SCHOOLS, FEBRUARY, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

Re New York teletype to Bureau, 2/19/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead
memorandum.

Detective [redacted] and Detective [redacted]
furnished information to SA [redacted] b6
b7C

The confidential sources utilized in attached
letterhead memorandum are as follows:

- 1. [redacted]
- 2. [redacted]
- 3. [redacted]
- 4. NY 4251-S* b7D

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 157-6-34)

- 1 - New York (100-147637) [redacted] (44)
- 1 - New York (100-150057) [redacted] (47) b6
- 1 - New York (100-117529) [redacted] (47) b7C
- 1 - New York (157-1350) (CWGIS)
- 1 - New York (100-153278) [redacted] (47)
- 1 - New York (157-1344) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

VJA:gmd
(12)

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent [Signature] M-Per [Signature]

100-153735-1012

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 23 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

NY 100-153735
NY 157-1344

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect identities of above informants. Unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by these informants might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country.

The Special Agents who observed the demonstration at the Board of Education, Brooklyn, New York, on 2/19/65, were SAS [redacted] and [redacted].

The Special Agents who observed the meeting at [redacted] house, 3/4/64, were SAS THOMAS J. MC NIFF and [redacted].

The characterizations for individuals mentioned in this communication were set forth where available.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
February 23, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bureau 100-442529
157-6-34

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools By City-Wide Committee For
Integrated Schools, February, 1965
Racial Matters

Detective [redacted] Bureau of Special Services
(BSS), New York City Police Department (NYCPD), furnished the
following information on February 19, 1965:

Fifteen boycotting students picketed Public School 88,
located at 215 West 114th Street, New York City, from 8:00 AM
to 8:40 AM, on February 19, 1965, in support of the school boycott
which was spearheaded by the City-Wide Committee For Integrated
Schools (CWCIS). Milton Galamison, Pastor of Siloam Presbyterian
Church, Brooklyn, New York, is Chairman of the CWCIS. The above
picketing demonstration was orderly and no incidents occurred.
Attendance figures at Public School 88 on February 19, 1965,
showed a drop of nine per cent from normal attendance of
88 per cent.

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Detective [redacted] BSS, NYCPD, furnished the
following information on February 19, 1965:

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and
its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group I~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-153735-1011

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools By City-Wide Committee For
Integrated Schools, February, 1965

A large group of boycotting students began assembling at Siloam Presbyterian Church, 260 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, commencing at 9:00 AM. The number of students at the Church reached approximately 200 by 10:00 AM, at which time they departed from the Church and proceeded to the Board of Education headquarters, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York. About half of the students dropped out while marching to the Board of Education headquarters.

A picketing demonstration was then staged by the students at the Board of Education commencing at 10:45 AM, where approximately 75 students picketed in an orderly fashion, confined to the Boerum Place side of the Board of Education building. The pickets were chanting "Jim Crow Must Go". A small group of students congregated at a parking lot across Boerum Place from the picket site, but were quickly dispersed from that area by mounted police. At approximately 11:40 AM, the picketing tapered off with groups of ten to twelve students at a time being escorted away from the Board of Education by foot and mounted patrolmen. The picketing had terminated at noon, February 19, 1965.

Thirteen adult demonstrators were arrested by the Bureau of Attendance officers at the above demonstration for violation of Section 3212, State Education Law (Inducing minors to absent themselves from school). BSS identified these individuals as follows:

[redacted] male, Negro, [redacted],
Brooklyn, New York.

[redacted] female, white, [redacted]
Brooklyn.

[redacted] female, white, [redacted]
[redacted] Brooklyn.

[redacted] female, Negro, [redacted]
[redacted] New York City.

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- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools By City-Wide Committee For
Integrated Schools, February, 1965

[redacted] male, white, [redacted]
Brooklyn.

[redacted] New York
City, male, white.

[redacted] male, Negro, [redacted]
[redacted] Brooklyn, New York.

[redacted] female, white, [redacted]
[redacted] Brooklyn, New York.

[redacted] female, white, [redacted]
[redacted] Brooklyn, New York.

[redacted] female, white, [redacted]
[redacted] Brooklyn.

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[redacted] Brooklyn,
male, Negro.

[redacted] Brooklyn.

[redacted]
Brooklyn, male, white.

Confidential sources of the New York Office have
furnished the following information concerning characterizations
of the individuals listed above as follows:

[redacted]

The November 3, 1964, issue of "Challenge",
weekly publication of the Progressive
Labor Movement (PLM), lists [redacted]
as [redacted]

The PLM is characterized in the Appendix.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools By City-Wide Committee For
Integrated Schools, February, 1965

[redacted]
Confidential source [redacted] advised
in August, 1963, that [redacted] on
July 31, 1963, attended a meeting of the
Executive Board of Advance Youth
Organization (AYO), held at 80 Clinton
Street, New York, New York.

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Confidential source [redacted] advised
on February 14, 1964, that [redacted]
attended the AYO Convention, held
February 8, 1964, at 80 Clinton Street,
New York, New York.

The AYO is characterized in the Appendix.

[redacted]
On May 27, 1963, confidential source [redacted]
[redacted] advised that [redacted] attended a
forum sponsored by the Brighton Beach
Communist Party (CP) Club, held May 26,
1963, at 3200 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn,
New York.

On February 27, 1964, confidential source
[redacted] made available information to
the effect that a meeting of the Flatbush
Club, Kings County CP, would be held on the
evening of March 4, 1964, at [redacted] house".
On the evening of March 4, 1964, Special
Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
observed [redacted] among a group of
approximately seven individuals seated in the
living room of his residence at [redacted]
[redacted] Brooklyn, New York.

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- 4 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools By City-Wide Committee For
Integrated Schools, February, 1965

In addition to the above arrests, the following two youths were arrested by the NYCPD at the above demonstration:

[redacted] female, Negro, [redacted] years,
[redacted] Brooklyn, New York, for
assault on police officer.

b6
b7C

[redacted] male, Negro, [redacted] years,
[redacted] Brooklyn, for disorderly
conduct.

The above demonstration at the Board of Education on February 19, 1965, was observed by Special Agent personnel of the New York Office.

The confidential sources referred to above and in the Appendix have furnished reliable information in the past.

- 5 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT.
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The [] source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called, "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

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The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

DATE: 2/23/65

On 2/11/65, NY 2002-S*, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available photographs of material located at the National Office of

- 2-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- 3-Baltimore (100-10584) (GREEN) (RM)
(1-100-12076) (MEYERS)
(1-100-) [redacted]
- 1-Boston (100-) [redacted] (RM)
- 3-Chicago (100-12890) [redacted] (RM)
(1-61-867) (LIGHTFOOT)
(1-100-) [redacted]
- 1-Detroit (100-8482) [redacted] (RM)
- 1-Los Angeles (100-52571) [redacted] (RM)
- 1-Philadelphia (100-) [redacted] (RM)
- 1-New York (100-9369) (BASSETT) (42)
- 1-New York (100-145816) [redacted] (45)
- 1-New York (100-115339) (GORDON) (45)
- 1-New York (100-84994) (HALL) (42)
- 1-New York (100-83317) [redacted] (42)
- 1-New York (100-79025) [redacted] (42)
- 1-New York (100-13203) [redacted] (42)
- 1-New York (100-84275) (PATTERSON) (42)
- 1-New York (100-48033) (POTASH) (42)
- 1-New York (100-) [redacted] (43)
- 1-New York (100-143915) [redacted] (47)
- 1-New York (100-15946) (TORMEY) (47)
- 1-New York (100-269) (WINSTON) (42)
- 1-New York (100-153735) (42)

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b7c

JVW:rmv *34* ✓
(26)

JVW

JVW

Handwritten notes and stamps:
SEARCHED _____
SERIALIZED _____
INDEXED _____
FILED _____
FEB 26 1965
FBI - NEW YORK

100-153735-1013

NY 100-153735

the Communist Party, USA, 23 West 26th St., NYC. The text of this material follows:

"February 11, 1965

"Dear Comrade,

"The next meeting of the National Negro Commission will be on March 20th and 21st in New York City. This will be the only full meeting the Commission will hold this year and it is therefore imperative that we have full attendance. The agenda:

- "1. Summary of the situation in the main civil rights organizations.
2. Building the Negro and Labor alliance.
3. Comrade Lightfoot's trip to Africa and some proposals.
4. Planning some national tours.

"You are to report to 23 West 26th Street, New York City on Saturday morning at 9 A.M.

Comradely yours,

Claude Lightfoot

b6
b7C

"P.S. There will be no reminder so I urge noting the date carefully."

Also made available a number of envelopes containing copies of the above advice, these envelopes being addressed by name:

TED BASSETT

[Redacted]
[Redacted]

NY 100-153735

[redacted] - Phila.

EUGENE GORDON
JAKE (JACOB GREEN) - Baltimore
GUS HALL

[redacted]

GEORGE MEYERS

[redacted]

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
IRVING POTASH

[redacted]

- Boston

JIM TORMEY
WINNIE (HENRY WINSTON)

b6
b7C

The identity of [redacted] is not known to the NYO,
but investigation is being conducted to effect identification.

The Baltimore Office is requested to check with
[redacted] for identification of [redacted]

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The Chicago Office is requested to contact
CG 5824-S* and [redacted] as well as any other
informants in a position to know, for any identification
of [redacted].

The NYO will ascertain the place at which the
CP National Negro Commission will meet on 3/20 and 21/65,
and effect such coverage as may be feasible.

February 11, 1965

Dear Comrade,

The next meeting of the National Negro Commission will be on March 20th and 21st in New York City. This will be the only full meeting the Commission will hold this year and it is therefore imperative that we have full attendance. The agenda:

1. Summary of the situation in the main civil rights organizations.
2. Building the Negro and Labor alliance.
3. Comrade Lightfoot's trip to Africa and some proposals.
4. Planning some national tours.

You are to report to 23 West 26th Street, New York City on Saturday morning at 9 A.M.

Comradely yours,

Claude Lightfoot

P.S. There will be no reminder so I urge noting the date carefully.

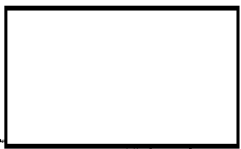
Jim Tormey



Eugene Gordon



b6
b7C



Wm. J. Patterson



Ted. Bassett

Xtra

Winnie

b6
b7C

George Myers

Irving Pot



b6
b7C

egro and Labor alliance.

Comrade Lightfoot's trip to Africa and some

Plus Helle

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted] is the [redacted]
to the [redacted]
[redacted] New York, N.Y.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

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The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

It is noted that in the past, it has been determined that when King and refer to "our friend" and "our man," they are referring to Stanley Levison.

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On October 28, 1958, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that according to [redacted] [redacted] at Communist Party (CP) Headquarters, New York, before [redacted] came into prominence, he had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL).

b6
b7c

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 2/24/65

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; two copies are furnished the Atlanta Office; one copy is furnished the Mobile and Los Angeles Offices for their information.

The source of the information in the letterhead memorandum was NY 4099-S*, a source close to [REDACTED]

4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 6) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (Info) (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
1-Los Angeles (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-Mobile (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-New York (100-73250) [REDACTED] (42)
1-New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-New York (100-111604) [REDACTED]
1-New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (46)
1-New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1-New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (42)
①-New York (100-153735) (42)

b6
b7c

JMK:rmv
(17)

JMK

100-153735-1015

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
42 FEB 24 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]

NY 100-153735

The names of the individuals who were characterized in the letterhead memorandum and the sources who furnished the characterization are as follows:

[REDACTED]

STANLEY LEVISON

HARRY WACHTEL

BAYARD RUSTIN

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY 694-S*

1. Anonymous source of WFO, set forth in the report of SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 2/19/50, at WFO, re: "NLG; IS-C."

2. NY 1190-S*

NY 2359-S*
NY 4212-S*

[REDACTED]

NY 694-S*

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This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 4099-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information concerning the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist influence thereof, and from NY 694-S*, who furnished a concentration of information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. For these reasons this classification is used.

The NYO will afford coverage of LEVISON and ^{or} KING when KING comes to town next week.

F B I

Date: 2/24/65

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Type in plain text or code)

Transmit the following in _____

Via A I R T E L _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-440885)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-11329)
SUBJECT: COMINFIL
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
IS-C

~~CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP-2m 5-24-79
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCM, 11.2.1.1.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 2-24-85~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN
IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE
SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

Re Buairtel to Chicago, 2/19/65, captioned as above.

Referenced airtel dealt with Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 2/12/65, and captioned CIRM.

The Chicago Office appreciates the Bureau's observations regarding the classification of the letterhead memorandum of 2/12/65, and agrees that it would be appropriate to upgrade the classification of the letterhead memorandum to ~~secret~~.

Likewise, the Bureau's observations that it would have been more appropriate to title the communication "COMINFIL CORE" are well taken and in the future will be taken into consideration.

- 5 - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - 100-3-104-9 (CP, USA, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
 - 1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
- 2 - Detroit (RM)
 - 1 - 100- (CORE)
 - 1 - 100- (CIRM)
- 2 - New York (RM)
 - 1 - 100- (CORE)
 - 1 - 100- (CIRM)
- 3 - Chicago
 - 1 - 100-32864 (CP, USA, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
 - 1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)

RLN/sfs
(12)

100-153735-10116
100-151548
[Handwritten signatures and stamps]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

CG 100-11329

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Bureau and all Offices should, in light of the above, upgrade the classification of aforementioned letterhead memorandum of 2/12/65, to ~~secret~~ because of the detailed nature of the information which very possibly was discussed with only a few individuals, including [redacted], a most valuable source. It is believed a ~~secret~~ classification is necessary to insure security of the source, which if compromised could jeopardize our Nation's security. ~~X~~

b7D

Detroit and New York in addition to changing the classification of aforementioned letterhead memorandum to ~~secret~~ should add the Bureau property statement to the same letterhead memorandum.

Copies of the aforementioned letterhead memorandum were designated for the same Detroit and New York files as designated herein.

Chicago copies have been corrected.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

February 24, 1965

COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (CP, USA)

On February 19, 1965, [redacted]
[redacted] The Washington Hotel, 1544 and Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, D.C., advised that the Assembly of the Accused
had reserved the North Room at the Washington Hotel for
7:00 p.m., March 15, 1965. The reservation form was sub-
mitted by Arnold Johnson who gave his address as 23 West
25th Street, New York City, telephone number NU 5-5755.
Johnson said there would be 75 to 100 people. He requested
special space for television. The reservation was con-
firmed by the hotel on February 17, 1965.

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b7c

[redacted] The Washington
Hotel, when ARNOLD JOHNSON talked about the reservations,
advised that he specifically asked Johnson if his organi-
zation was anti communist and Johnson said that it was.

In February 18, 1965, a source who has furnished
reliable information in the past advised that George Meyers
was in Washington on February 18, 1965. Arnold Johnson had
asked Meyers to talk to some of the civil rights groups and
see if they were interested in going to (the Assembly of the
Accused) on March, 15. Meyers tried unsuccessfully to reach
a contact of his at the Student Non-Violent Coordinating
Committee.

"The Worker," an East Coast communist newspaper,
issued of September 22, 1964, page 7, column 1,
described Arnold Johnson as the National Public
Relations Director of the CP, USA.

The current Manhattan telephone directory lists
the national office of the CP, USA at 23 West
25th Street, New York City, telephone NU 5-5755.

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification
100-153235-1017

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, on June 15, 1964, identified George Meyers as a member of the CP, USA National Executive Committee and Chairman of the CP District which includes Maryland, Washington, D. C., Virginia, and North Carolina.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

2/24/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-372598)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-39097)

UNITED STATES v. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
IS - C, ISA of 1950

Re WFOairtels 2/12/65, and 2/16/65. Re Assembly of
the Accused.

Enclosed for the Bureau, New York, and Baltimore,
are five, two, and two copies, respectively, of an LHM
concerning the Assembly of the Accused planned for 3/15/65.

The sources used in the LHM are WF 1491-C* and

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The LHM is classified "Secret" since WF 1491-S*
is a highly sensitive and delicate source that furnishes
confidential and delicate information to a restricted
degree on the activities of JOSEPH FORER, attorney at
law, Washington, D. C., who has represented the interests
of the CP, USA, in the courts in Washington, D. C.

- 4 - Bureau (Enc 5)
 - (1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
- 2 - New York (100-102320) (Enc 2) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-153735) (CIRM)
- 2 - Baltimore (100-22456) (Enc 2) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-) (GEORGE MEYERS)
- 2 - WFO
 - (1 - 100-43710) (CIRM)

CEH:bj
(16)

AIRTEL

100-153735-1018
[Handwritten signature and initials]
jm

WFO 100-39097

[redacted] of the Washington Hotel advised SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR., on February 19, 1965, that if the hotel could be of assistance to the Bureau he thought they would not cancel the reservations made by JOHNSON because the hotel had already confirmed the reservations. SA GLASS advised him that although the Bureau appreciated his cooperation, we did not want his decision about the assembly to be affected in any way by the Bureau's interest in the affair. He was advised that the Bureau's inquiries about the affair were not meant to imply that we wanted the hotel to do anything that they would or would not, have done prior to the inquiry. He said he understood that, but wanted the Bureau to know that the hotel would not have accepted the reservation had it been aware of the true nature of the meeting and that they desired to cooperate with the Bureau in any way they could.

The following information was furnished by WF 1491-S*.

MEYERS planned to telephone [redacted] on 2/19/65. The purpose of the call was not known.

MEYERS mentioned that "we" had a hold-up at the book shop in Baltimore "the other day."

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MEYERS tried to contact [redacted] at SNCC. [redacted] had worked for SNCC. SNCC, however, did not know how to reach him. They apparently told MEYERS, however, that they would try to reach him and call MEYERS. According to MEYERS, [redacted] had been trying to reach MEYERS. He called MEYERS the night of 2/17, but MEYERS was out. MEYERS left the phone number of JOSEPH FORER with SNCC and told FORER that if [redacted] calls, FORER was to tell [redacted] that MEYERS was in town. MEYERS said maybe he would call FORER before 5 p.m. in case [redacted] called. MEYERS told FORER that ARNOLD JOHNSON wanted him to see some of these people, and to talk to some of the civil rights groups, and see if they would be interested in going to "this thing" on the 15th.

MEYERS said he was going to see GEORGE MURPHY on 2/18/65. He wanted MURPHY to talk to [redacted] (in Baltimore)

WFO 100-39097

about some matter. [redacted] was contacted, but did not want to get involved because he was busy on other things. The source was not sure of what MEYERS was trying to interest [redacted] in, but thought it might be the case of [redacted] Negroes, who were convicted of raping a white girl. FORER is the attorney for [redacted]. The MURPHY family is connected with the "Afro American Newspaper."

MEYERS said he wanted to get a letter out on the Mc Carran Act concerning finances and checked with JOSEPH FORER about anything special to include in the letter. FORER told him that the CP is being retried and that the Hall Davis Defense Committee has financed all 44 cases brought by the government, including the test case in the U. S. Supreme Court and 43 cases now pending at different stages.

FORER told MEYERS that the retrial of the CP is set for March 16, but these things are not definite as to when they will start. He said it is scheduled to start March 16, and as far as he knew it would start then; but he added that at the last minute the court can put it off.

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MEYERS mentioned to FORER that he did not think that he (MEYERS) should touch the [redacted] case and FORER agreed. MEYERS told FORER that [redacted] is doing a little (apparently referring to the [redacted] case - although the source was not sure).

MEYERS asked FORER if it looked like the meeting on the 15th is going to go through, apparently being under the impression that the assembly would be post-poned if the CP trial is not held as scheduled. FORER then told him the trial was scheduled for the 16th, but was subject to change.

Following this, subject matter, MEYERS said he would do what he could. He said he was going back to that guy on the state legislature to see what happened there. He said he also might see [redacted] himself on a couple of those other things one of these days. The source did not know what MEYERS was referring to.

WFO 100-39097

Concerning [redacted] WFO has not conducted a security investigation on him. WFO files reflect that he attended a party at FOREN's on 2/28/64. The party was for the striking miners from Eastern Kentucky. GEORGE MEYERS had been interested in doing something for these miners and [redacted] had been active in arranging the party at FOREN's for them. At the party, [redacted] spoke and said he was with SNCC. He urged those present to contact him as he would be a committee of one to research legislation in Congress which insures benefits^{FOR} the miners and he said he would be available to receive letters, money, and food for the miners.

"The Washington Post" 9/15/63, p. B-1 contained an article stating that [redacted] Falls Church, Virginia, was arrested at Belair, Maryland, while protesting the developer's refusal to sell to Negroes. The article said [redacted] had been arrested a week prior to this arrest under similar circumstances.

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"The Washington Post" 2/13/65 and 2/14/65, p. A-10 and A-11, respectively, contained articles stating that [redacted] a junior at George Washington University, was one of seven G.W.U. students who were fasting while asking for a cease-fire in Viet-Nam and for arbitration by the UN or other international agency.

Because of the nature of WP 1491-S* no dissemination should be made of information from this source, except that contained in the enclosed IIM unless the information is verified through other sources.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-151583)(41)

2/25/65

SA JOHN R. HALLEY (45)

CONTINUED, WEST SIDE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE
IS-C

Identity of Source: [redacted]

Description of Info: Racial demonstration sponsored by West Side Civil Rights Committee and Seven Arts CORE 2/5/65.

Date Received: 2/12/65

b7D

Original Located: [redacted]

Information contained herein was originally furnished orally by [redacted] on 2/5/65 and was transmitted to Bureau by NY airtel and letterhead memorandum 2/9/65, captioned "CIRU: IS-C".

A copy of informant's report follows:

- 1 - New York [redacted] (Inv.) [redacted] (45)
- 1 - New York (157-1223)(CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY)(42)
- 1 - New York (100-153735)(COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS)(42)
- 1 - New York (157-892)(RACIAL SITUATION NYC)(43)
- 1 - New York (100-118090) [redacted] (45)
- 1 - New York (100-151583)(41)

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JRM:cm1
(6)

100-153735-1019

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 25 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signature]

Feb. 5, 1965

This evening Friday, Feb. 5, 1965 a Picket Line sponsored jointly by The West Side Civil Rights Committee and Seven Arts CORE was seen marching in front of The First National City Bank, 96th St. & Broadway, N.Y.C.
Time 5:30 P.M.

The purpose of The Picket Line was to protest the buying of Mississippi State Bonds by The First National City Bank.

There were approximately 15 people seen in front of The Bank including the following:

[REDACTED]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Re 100-442,09
157-1-34

New York, New York
February 25, 1953

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools By City-wide Committee
For Integrated Schools, February,
1953
Racial Matters

A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation observed a picketing demonstration by
boycotting students at City Hall Park, New York City,
on February 24, 1953. The demonstration, in support of
City-wide Committee for Integrated Schools, commenced at
approximately 11:00 a.m. and terminated at 12:40 p.m.

Approximately fifty students and five adults
participated in the orderly demonstration. Five persons
were arrested by the Bureau of Attendance officers for
violation of Section 3212, State Education Law (Inducing
minors to absent themselves from school).

Patrolman [redacted], Bureau of Special Services,
New York City Police Department, advised on February 25,
1953, that the following people were arrested during the
above picketing demonstration:

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[redacted]
Brooklyn, New York, age [redacted]

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it
and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

Serialized _____
Classified _____
Group 1 _____
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-153735-102-0

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools By City-wide Committee
For Integrated Schools, February, 1953
Racial Matters.

[redacted]
Brooklyn, New York, age [redacted]

[redacted]
Brooklyn, New York, age [redacted]

[redacted]
New York City, age [redacted]

[redacted]
Brooklyn, New York, age [redacted]

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 20, 1954, that on March 23, 1954, it was decided that a delegation of Communist Party (CP) members would call upon [redacted] and present her with a check and advise her the money was from the CP.

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This same source, on March 20, 1954, advised that a three-man delegation presented an unknown amount of money in check form, to [redacted] in her residence on March 20, 1954. [redacted] was informed the money was from the CP for her use. [redacted] thanked the delegation profusely.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1953, that it was determined on September 15, 1953, that [redacted]

Brooklyn, New York, was a customer receiving "The Worker" and/or the Blackbook Edition of "The Worker."

"The Worker" is an anti-communist newspaper.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2/25/65

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1344)

SUBJECT: CIRM
PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF
NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS BY
CITY-WIDE COMMITTEE FOR
INTEGRATED SCHOOLS, FEBRUARY, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

Re NY teletype, 2/24/65.

Enclosed are 3 copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding picketing activity in NYC, 2/24/65.

SA W. J. Davis observed the demonstration and received the information from Patrolman

Confidential sources used in order of their appearance in the letterhead memorandum are, NY 1587-S and

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No characterizations of arrested individuals were available, other than for .

4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 3) (RM)
(1-157-6-34)

1-New York (100-142006)

1-New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)

1-New York (157-1344) (42)

TJD:rmv

(8)

100-153735-1021

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 2 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signature]

#42

NY 100-153735
157-1344

This memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect the identities of the sources utilized. Unauthorized disclosure of this information might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the U.S.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

DATE: 2/25/65

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-33741)

SUBJECT: CP, USA - ORGANIZATION
IS - C
(OO:NY)

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY HANDLING OR REPORTING OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THE INFORMATION BY ITS VERY NATURE TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT SHOULD BE COMPLETELY PARAPHRASED IF FOUND NECESSARY TO BE SET FORTH IN ANY REPORT FOR DISSEMINATION.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two copies of an informant's statement dated February 15-16, 1965, containing information orally furnished February 15-16, 1965, by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. This information was reduced to writing on February 23, 1965, and the original report is maintained in CGfile A)134-46-9081.

In connection with the report of DANNY RUBIN dealing with Party building, which is referred to in the enclosed informant's statement, CG 5824-S* advised that while RUBIN's remarks are set forth in a narrative fashion, he did make extensive use of a blackboard where he had listed certain numbers and their meanings. Therefore, when RUBIN made his remarks, he would mention a number and point to the blackboard and the listeners therefore translated the number and its equivalent into the context of what he was orally stating. For example, RUBIN, on the blackboard, had the following notations which he used:

RWH:MDW
(see page ii for dissemination)

100-153735-1022
SEARCHED [initials]
SERIALIZED [initials]
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

6

CG 100-33741

Copies:

- 2-Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2-Baltimore (RM)
 - (1 - 100-12076 (GEORGE MEYERS)
 - (1 - 100- (CP, Maryland District - Organization)
- 1-Cleveland (RM)
 - (1 - 100-17257 (CP, Ohio District - Organization)
- 2-Detroit (RM)
 - (1 - 100-8482 (TOMMY DENNIS)
 - (1 - 100-2050 (CP, Michigan District - Organization)
- 3-Los Angeles (RM)
 - (1 - 100-4663 (BEN DOBBS)
 - (1 - 100-4486 (DOROTHY HEALEY)
 - (1 - 100-26044 (CP, Southern California District - Organization)
- 32-New York (RM)
 - (1 - 100-129629 (WILLIAM ALBERTSON)
 - (1 - 100-56579 (PHIL BART)
 - (1 - 100- [REDACTED])
 - (1 - 100-93665 [REDACTED])
 - (1 - 100-13483 (BETTY GANNETT)
 - (1 - 100-13472 (GIL GREEN)
 - (1 - 100-84994 (GUS HALL)
 - (1 - 100-82430 [REDACTED])
 - (1 - 100-128255 [REDACTED])
 - (1 - 100-18065 (JACK STACHEL)
 - (1 - 100- [REDACTED])
 - (1 - 100-27452 (ROBERT THOMPSON)
 - (1 - 100-15946 (JAMES TORMEY)
 - (1 - 100-9595 (WILLIAM WEINSTONE)
 - (1 - 100-269 (HENRY WINSTON)
 - (1 - 100-27539 (CARL WINTER)
 - (1 - 100-69956 (HELEN WINTER)
 - (1 - 100-21431 [REDACTED])
 - (1 - 100-141914 [REDACTED])
 - (1 - 100-89691 (CP, USA - Domestic Administration Issues)
 - (1 - 100-80638 (CP, USA - Membership)
 - (1 - 100-80641 (CP, USA - Organization)
 - (1 - 100-81675 (CP, USA - Pamphlets and Publications)
 - (1 - 100-79717 (CP, USA - Political Activities)
 - (1 - 100-89590 (CP, USA - Strategy in Industry)
 - (1 - 100-80644 (CP, USA - Youth Matters)
 - (1 - 100-102320 (CP, USA vs SACB)
 - 1 - 100- (CIRM) 100-151548 *

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RWH:MDW

(see page iii for additional dissemination)

CG 100-33741

Copies:

32-New York (RM) (Con't.)

- (1 - 97-169 (Publishers New Press)
- (1 - 100-97167 ("Political Affairs"))
- (1 - 100-128814 (CP, New York State District - Organization)
- (1 - 100- (Ninth World Youth Festival, Algiers, Algeria, August, 1965)

1-San Antonio (RM)

- (1 - 100-7232 [redacted])

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1-Tampa (RM)

- (1 - 100- (PAT TOOHEY)

6-Chicago

1-WFO (RM)

- (1 - A) [redacted] (1 - 100- (Assembly of the Accused)
- (1 - 100-3470 (MORRIS CHILDS)
- (1 - 61-867 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
- (1 - 100-18953 (CP, Illinois District - Organization)
- (1 - 100- (Assembly of the Accused)

RWH:MDW
(51)

CG 100-33741

#1 = 300
#2 = Bay Area
#3 = DuBois Clubs
#4 = 40
#5 = South
#6 = Festival
#7 = 500

At no time did RUBIN specifically refer to any of the above seven equivalents of the listed numbers.

February 15-16, 1965

During the period of February 13-15, 1965, a meeting of the National Board of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) and certain invited guests was held at the Hotel Manhattan, 45th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. Among those who attended all or a portion of this meeting were the following:

GUS HALL

GEORGE MEYERS

JAMES JACKSON

DANIEL RUBIN

ROBERT THOMPSON

HENRY WINSTON

CARL WINTER

HELEN WINTER

GIL GREEN

(attended February 15, 1965;
session only)

MORRIS CHILDS

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

(attended February 13, 1965,
session only and returned
to Chicago)

ARNOLD JOHNSON

PHIL BART

[REDACTED]

(left the meeting Sunday,
p.m., February 14, 1965,
after attending first two
sessions)

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

BETTY GANNETT

WILLIAM WEINSTONE

MICKEY LINA

DOROTHY HEALEY

JAMES TORNEY

IRVING POTASH

TOMMY DENNIS

JACK STACHEL

[REDACTED]

PAT TOOHY

[REDACTED]

(attended afternoon session
of February 15, 1965, only)

The agenda previously set for this meeting was as follows:

- 1) Party building with reports by GUS HALL and DANNY RUBIN, February 13-14, 1965;
- 2) Vietnam with report by HENRY WINSTON, February 15, 1965;
- 3) Steel developments with report by CARL WINTER, February 15, 1965.

Due, however, to subsequent events, the report on Vietnam was presented by BOB THOMPSON and the scheduled report on steel developments was not delivered and instead referred to the next meeting of the Secretariat. As a replacement for the report on steel, a discussion was substituted on the WILLIAM ALBERTSON case.

Chairmen for the various sessions of this National Board meeting were as follows:

Saturday, February 13, 1965, first session,
a.m., HENRY WINSTON;

Saturday, February 13, 1965, second session,
p.m., IRVING POTASH;

Sunday, February 14, 1965, first session,
a.m., PHIL BART;

Sunday, February 14, 1965, second session,
p.m., TOMMY DENNIS;

Monday, February 15, 1965, first session,
a.m., MICKEY LIMA;

Monday, February 15, 1965, second session,
p.m., GEORGE MEYERS.

This meeting of the National Board was opened at approximately 10:00 a.m., after which the first report was presented by GUS HALL, the essence of which was as follows:

Let me first say that sickness has kept some people, like GIL and [] away from this meeting.

The scope of the study of CP organization has expanded and of necessity must touch on policy matters as well as organizational matters. The JOHNSON Administration's war in North Vietnam and South Vietnam is for us a moment for consideration of policy and tactics. The study of the Party has raised some question of the application of policy, including some concrete proposals, made by the National Board. DANNY also will raise some questions and although they may overlap, they are also related. The same will be true in the case of the report of CARL.

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It is necessary to understand that the study of the Party is due to its successes and its gains as well therefore as the need for the establishment of a better Party structure and norms of Party work. Comrades [] and JACK as well as BETTY deserve our thanks for their doggedness in the study of the Party. This study of the CP today is not an end, it is only the first assessment. This study also helped to raise our real understanding of the role of the Party.

I will speak of two areas of our Party work. These are not new but many questions need some new answers. In some areas we will reinforce old answers. In some cases we have no immediate answers; however, we should not let this lack of answers frustrate us.

The first area of which I shall speak is the need to further develop--to raise again, our strategic aims and to develop our tactics in the light of these aims and new developments. What is the nature of the criticism of our Party on this question? Some have a feeling that because we talk only on tactical problems, we sound like all others and do not stand out. Secondly, some feel that the overall image of the CP, USA is "off" because we have not projected ahead. Then, it is also said we over-emphasize unity and therefore do not "criticize" something that would set us apart. In the 1964 election some believed we put all our eggs in one basket and did not criticize JOHNSON, the Democratic Party, etc. Now because of the war in South Vietnam some, like those in Chicago, criticize our "weakness" and the bad application of our line. Is such criticism justified? Some of it is and some is not. If we are in agreement that the central task in the 1964 elections was the smashing and defeat of the ultra-right--and I am not so sure we are united on this--then we can argue that we may have been "one-sided" in the "application" of our policy but we do not argue on whether the policy was correct or not. Perhaps we should have placed more emphasis on mass struggles and pressures.

Now, about tactics in general. This is a new area for us. The essence of the right timing and emphasis is most important in tactical maneuvers. There were two phases in our tactics. First,

up to November 3, the main emphasis was on the defeat of the ultra-right. I saw some leaflets that if they had not been signed CP, USA, could easily have been put out by the Democratic Party. Next, we should assess how quickly we made the shift after the election to actually defeat the ultra-right by forcing the Administration to go further on Vietnam. In making the shift we have to guard against the fact that we do not join GOLDWATER and NIXON. They demand war, we demand stopping the war in Vietnam, but we still need to be clear. There are comrades who say that our election statement was wrong and how can we call the election results a "victory" or "people's mandate" or why do we talk of a developing "people's coalition" or the role of labor when labor is so inactive. These criticisms we do not accept. How do we answer these criticisms? Some of the critics were sincere. When we hesitate to hail a victory for peace, against racism, etc., we will from that moment on lose our relationship with the people. What is a popular vote if it is not a mandate unless we accept the non-Marxist view that all "capitalist elections are frauds." Our younger comrades do not understand this. Our task is to articulate and emphasize what is in the minds of the people if their thinking is fuzzy.

Was there a confluence of opinions? Yes. It must be shown that these movements are coming together, will continue to grow and therefore our opinion, "embryo of people's coalition," is correct.

We must not create an atmosphere in our Party where we discourage open discussion. We must be patient and explain yet have no "accommodation" with incorrect views. It is true, however, that we do not speak or write enough about anti-monopoly coalition on questions of the class struggle and socialism--that is some of our strategic aims. It is also true that we take it for granted that because we stated our views a number of years ago, everyone knows our aims. But we need to restate them even if only for the sake of the youth. However, it is true that we do not relate our tactics to our long range concepts. The youth is not clear, especially those who are just now coming into the CP. In the U.S. this is a very difficult question. In Italy, France, etc., this is understood even if emphasis there, too, is on daily demands. Our Party historically has made serious errors on this; that is over-emphasizing one or the other strategic and tactical aims.

How do we condemn the war in South Vietnam or the terror in Selma, Alabama? Are these things due only to "evil men" or individuals good or bad? This is not the answer. We must show that capitalism or the monopolistic corporations are responsible. All our papers and magazines, "Political Affairs," "Peoples World," "The Worker," etc., must correct this approach. We tend to speak of imperialism mainly as a governmental policy rather than placing more emphasis on the essence of imperialism--that is monopolies, trusts, etc. Another of the weaknesses is that we do not explain the daily essence of exploitations such as the speed-ups, automation, poor wages, etc. We have very little popular literature on automation because we think that just because we know its effects on the working class, others ought to know also.

JOHNSON's policy on the longshore strike is just plain "strike breaking." It reduces the union to separate ports. This union strike is not comparable to the UAW strike. The new Secretary of Commerce opened up his career with an appeal to break the longshoremen's strike.

In connection with the ECUA, we pushed for the investigation of the ultra-right but what they are doing is only studying the problem--procrastinating.

Our Party, this leadership, should approach a change of tactical emphasis with caution. Lenin said, "The surest way to discredit a new idea is to reduce it to absurdity." We do not want to return to the day when our Party used strategic aims for daily tactics or vice versa. We must explain to the young comrades the idea of the unity of strategy and tactics. This is the reason that the ruling class fears the CP, USA. We are a force and, therefore, the ruling class goes after us and not after the other groups. This idea of unity of strategy and tactics is scientific Marxism. This concept grows as we gain experience. We should tell our good young comrades that it is not enough to be right or correct or just or radical. These do not win revolutions. Take the civil rights movement slogans as an example. They are simple demands for the vote, for equality, etc. The Soviet Revolution was won with slogans of peace, bread and land. These were correct tactically and they won the people. The Bolsheviks linked the simple demands to the socialist aims but without tactical emphasis they could not do it and win.

In regard to the 1964 elections we were correct because we needed first to defeat the ultra-right. The people followed and did exactly this. Now, we need to explain this and to understand that the people move only if their self-interest is involved.

On civil rights, why the ups and downs? Why the down now? The emphasis on "long bloody summer" and MALCOLM X's "ballots or bullets" serve as a provocation and disservice to the civil rights movement.

We cannot go back to the slogan "Down tools on May Day" as used in the 1920's.

Because of the election victory in 1964, the right to vote in Alabama will be won. Selma is a symbol. This right to vote is important since there are Negro majorities in the South. The power structure of the South will change. The Negro, together with advanced whites, will change the state power structure in places like Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, etc. This change will affect the trade unions and will sharpen all class struggles. The change in political structure will change the power role of the trade unions. This is also bound to affect international policies and it will affect the base of the ultra-right in the South.

On reapportionment, this is not yet understood by us. Reapportionment will give more power to the city and the working class, both Negro and white. Reapportionment must be seen as a big step toward an anti-monopoly coalition and movements of the people resting on the unity of interests. What is our Party's relationship to MORSE and to the movement of the masses?

At the present, we work in a way where we depend on a few "key people" and believe that the rest of the membership can collect money and distribute a pamphlet or a paper once in a while. This means that "key people" replace the Party. This narrows our work because these "key people" deal only with leaders and not with the grassroots. This means no life in the clubs, no struggles in the communities, no Party leadership of the masses, who are the makers of history. All this results in no recruiting into our Party. Our Party must be the initiators of mass movements and struggles. This is why we emphasize our appeal to "leaders." Ask ourselves, what did we ask Party clubs to do on the war in Vietnam? Or on poverty? Why is San Francisco different. It is because they have some clubs working among the people. When we talk of the war on poverty, we talk of a conference of leaders. This by itself is not wrong but is there a role for Party clubs and masses?

On the situation in the steel unions, if there is a victory for [] we made it possible. If it had not been for us there would have been a lopsided victory for []. But we must admit that up to the recent past we were counting the line-up of the leaders rather than mobilizing the rank and file into movements that both [] and [] called for. Our task, an everlasting one, is that we always bring the rank and file, Party and non-Party, into action. We should not say either the leaders or the rank and file.

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On trade union work, we cannot start with a premise that all trade union leaders are "scoundrels." When we say this we cannot organize the rank and file. Nowadays, we do not say much on shop demands. We do not print leaflets or shop papers; therefore, the workers do not know if we care about them. If to this neglect we add "carping" about their leaders, the workers will ignore us. If we emphasize the ills of capitalism and the positive aspects of socialism, the workers will listen.

On automation in coal, did we deal with this serious problem or did we neglect this? Now we say "Remove the leadership" but the United Mine Workers has now started a drive to organize the unorganized coal miners. We should organize rank and file committees in that union to support this drive and greet the leaders. We should get support from the AFL-CIO for them. We should tell the workers the history of the United Mine Workers support to organize the unorganized in the 1930's. Let's tell them, the AFL-CIO, to repay them now.

We are isolated as a Party from the problems of the poor. Let me give an example. Take the White Motor strike in Cleveland. This strike telescopes every issue facing the working class but the Ohio comrades do not understand our role--the role of the Party.

The National Board should consider if we should call a Party convention in December, 1965, and whether we should be working on a program, constitution, etc. Maybe we should announce publicly this intention to hold a conference although events in Vietnam may make this dangerous at the present moment. A Party program would perhaps help resolve some difficulties dealing with the relation between strategy and tactics. We should also announce a program of work in the trade unions, that is a program of concentration. In civil rights we should pick some central issue in the legislative field. We should consider concretely the formation now of a left electoral organization both local and national. Philadelphia presents a good example of "citizens committee@s" of non-communists and

communists which was helpful in the work of the Party for election and for legality. A youth summer project bigger than last year should now be prepared. This will help transform our Party, the CP, USA, into a much stronger force.

Following the completion of HALL's report, RUBIN then presented the second report on Party building, the essence of which was as follows:

How do we make the CP a force? The acid test is if we can connect ourselves with the masses. This fight for the Party is an ever present effort.

During 1963-64 some positive results have been achieved in our renewal campaign, but I must say the gains have not been great. We must always start from the premise that the CP needs to be built and can be built. Therefore, if we seek out main areas of work, we will succeed.

In the past year some 300, youths plus a few older people, were recruited into the Party. Since the time of the 17th Convention in 1959, there had been a continuous decline in our membership and in our press circulation. However, now, although all the facts are not in, it appears we have halted this downward trend and that there is even an upward movement.

In recent years, our dues payments and reports have not been an accurate measure of our membership. If perhaps we would multiply the figure of dues reports three to four times, we may get some accurate estimate of the membership. In some districts, many people are behind in their dues payments. We are now also discovering clubs that no one has been in touch with. In addition, we have found many who work with us and work on a daily basis but who do not pay dues. We had agreed at our Secretariat meeting to give some figures on membership, but because of greater FBI activity in the last few days, we later agreed not to raise it. However, the current trend is towards an increase in dues payments. The figure on membership given at the 17th Convention was 10,000 and it probably is about the same today.

During 1963-64, we have seen a trend towards increased income for the national office. "The Worker" and "Political Affairs" have ended their decline in circulation and the circulation of the "Peoples World" is increasing.

There still exists in our Party certain liquidationist pressures. Some say "There is no need for the Party." Others say

mass organizations are "working without us" and others put forward the argument of persecution as the basis for liquidation. All of these people underestimate the role of our Party and this is because these people do not know the total involvement of our Party.

There are five key areas where today we need more emphasis. These are: first of all, class concentration; secondly, fight for legality; thirdly, a closing of the gaps between mass work and the Party; fourthly, additional cadre training; and lastly, increased inner democracy.

By April first we should come forth with plans for concentration dealing with issues, propaganda, education, etc. There should be concentration work among the Negro masses with our efforts centered in Harlem, South Side of Chicago, Detroit, and Los Angeles. Concentration should also be centered around the DuBois Clubs.

The summer educational activities instituted last year should be carried through again this summer. We should plan activities for at least 40 youths in this regard. In addition, we should seek to involve more persons in work in the South and get the youth active in the Festival activities. In 1965 our goal for recruiting among the youth is 500.

One problem that is facing us today is how to merge the youth of this generation and the older comrades. We should use the vitality of the youth and they, the youth, in turn, should learn from the older comrades' experience.

We should also undertake a concentrated fight on the right of the Party to get on the ballot. GIL and his commission should work to see if we can get on the ballot in various places. This activity would be distinct from the left forms that Gus previously talked about.

We must also have concentration on activity in support of the mass campaign against the McCarran Act. Results of effort in Texas and Oregon are good examples of what can be accomplished in this regard. We must push in connection with the Washington Conference of March 14th, the Assembly of the Accused, seeking repeal of the McCarran Act. --ARNOLD, DOROTHY, [redacted] and [redacted] form the commission working on this mass campaign against the McCarran Act and broader related activity.

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In our mass tasks, we must find ways to use "The Worker" and other pamphlets. We must determine how to expand Party democracy so our members can contribute to policy, tactics, etc. We should work for the re-establishment of the paper "Party Affairs" and seek the end of "floating clubs." In this latter connection, we must connect at every level. There should be meetings of club organizers and the organization-education commissions should organize conferences and invite club representatives.

On the matter of cadre training, LUMER is too loaded at the present time but the districts can still help by organizing more classes and schools. They should draw in more workers, not necessarily full time.

I therefore suggest the following as the program for the forthcoming period:

- 1) That the summer youth project of the magnitude indicated be adopted and carried through;
- 2) That we organize full support for the scheduled "Assembly of the Accused;"
- 3) We prepare for a CP convention;
- 4) We seek the establishment of the committee for left electoral coalition;
- 5) That the trade union commission prepare a plan for concentration;
- 6) That the civil rights commission prepare a plan for concentration;
- 7) That the organizational-educational commission consider re-establishment of "Party Affairs" as an internal organ of the Party.
- 8) That the organizational-educational commission discuss club functions.

Following the foregoing two reports, there occurred discussions in which the following individuals participated. Where pertinent, remarks of these individuals are set forth:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

To improve the character of the National Board and its work, we must place this subject on the agenda of a forthcoming meeting. I believe an example of a good meeting was the Midwest Conference held last week. At such meetings, we need to concentrate on one subject matter such as Party work and mass work.

On masses being against escalating of local wars, for example Korea. Local wars cannot be won by imperialists. GOLDWATER was defeated because some people were afraid local wars would become world wars.

On the matter of civil rights, we need to update our ideas adopted in 1959. While these ideas are not wrong, they do need to be brought into line with the new situation.

ARNOLD JOHNSON

On the Assembly of the Accused, the purpose of this meeting is to knock out the McCarran Act and this, if accomplished, would give impetus to the holding of a Party convention in December. The recent Oregon activity shows the breath of the movement against the McCarran Act. Full page ads recently appeared in the "Washington Post." They should be reprinted and sent out. The whole McCarran Act matter has now become a movement of a world wide scale. A great deal of discussion is now being carried on in many countries. The Assembly of the Accused, when it is held, will expose the current public caricature of our Party. [redacted] has agreed to help in the McCarran fight. Some people in the current Administration are very squeamish about the McCarran Act and are inviting pressure for its K.O.

PHIL BART

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[redacted]

The lack of a physical presence of the CP makes the youth and others turn towards ultra-left organization. I am against the idea GUS put forward concerning the HUAC investigating the ultra-right. This will only be a whitewash of the ultras. We should demand instead a condemnation of the ultra-right.

GEORGE MEYERS

We should amend our statement on activities in the South to say "some" rather than many. Progressive Labor Movement and the FBI have brought about divisions of labor and the Party is full of stool pigeons. Some people are even afraid to talk to me.

[REDACTED]

I believe that the reports on organization should have been more concrete. We should name those that "distort" or name the papers, etc., to which we make reference.

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[REDACTED]

BETTY GANNETT

The renewal campaign as far as I can see did not bring results. There is not a single club in New York that can concentrate on a community level. This is different than in the old days. Our style of work must conform to the reality of today. I suggest field organizers who will visit and revisit areas every so often.

GUS HALL

In connection with the legal struggle of the Party, here are a few things which have happened which indicate the current extent of the Government's action. Our tax case is set for March 22nd and the Party case for March 16th. There are two volunteers who apparently have informed the Department they will register the Party. One is from San Francisco, California. We should conclude that by this maneuver that the Government is preparing for another indictment against the Party. The Supreme Court will knock this out but it is harassment and we need to do something to expose this. If at this point we can intervene with mass pressure, we can win.

At this point, the first day's meeting adjourned and on the following morning discussion continued with the following participants:

MICKEY LIMA

The big problem is getting the membership to function regularly and in an organized way. In some areas they do function this way but this is very limited.

JIM TORMEY

DOROTHY HEALEY

What springboard are we providing to Party membership to discuss the ways and means of finding solutions to our problems? I disagree with the idea that "We will come back to this problem" --this is a polite fiction. Why this discussion? I thought we were supposed to get down to cases but we did not. I blame the Secretariat, not DANNY. DANNY is new and raw and has not been given the opportunity to learn and draw conclusions. He needs more experience. The Center never really gets at the roots of matters. They do not know the membership. Members are afraid and that is why they are not active.

BOB THOMPSON

TOMMY DENNIS

IRVING POTASH

JACK STACHEL

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PAT TOOHEY

JIM JACKSON

HENRY WINSTON

The Party has advanced and as always the bottom of the Party is most important. It is basic that the working class remain the heart of our problems. Where are the reserves in Steel, in Auto, for the Party? We need these in order to build the Party.

The movement of militancy for equality is not a movement against the working class which, from a dialectical point of view, is a combination of all. However, at the present time, the freedom movement does stand out. We must find an answer to illegality, semi-legality and legality. We must determine how to get into the ranks-- people who can work either way.

Following the above discussions, summaries were presented by RUBIN and HALL. The essence of RUBIN's summary was as follows:

Concrete experiences are very helpful. Some people have been wrong in interpretations like on "left coalition." I did not propose exact forms, etc. I only proposed that we examine the possibility of using other forms to help in the fight for legality of our Party. On the role of the Party in the present day condition, I disagree with [redacted]. He says assess all mass movements and bring them together, etc. To do this negates the role of the Party.

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The essence of HALL's summary was as follows:

On the criticism of reports and their generalities. Perhaps some things do not apply to some districts but still they are valid nationally. In regard to the HUAC, the fact is that a Congressman in Georgia was elected despite them. We must be careful not to close the doors to the fact that some Government committees can be useful.

In regard to youth. Education is O.K. and necessary but we must be more dramatic and go further than we did last summer. The Cadre in that summer project are now all working. If we come out of this summer with 100 new cadre, that will be the greatest achievement.

On key questions. I agree with MICKEY that Northern California has decided to organize and lead the present Party membership. While some in this leadership do not agree, this is a Party of action.

The Vietnam crisis started last Sunday. Would it be wrong to get reports in to the National Office telling us what the Party has done? Is this exhortation? We stress age to avoid organization of our membership. I have attended some clubs where I squirmed because a half an hour was spent apologizing for the age of the membership as the reason for their inactivity. We minimize the size of the Party. You cannot mobilize clubs if you do not have a system of mobilization. We cannot limit ourselves to monthly club meetings or meetings of club chairmen for mobilizations.

On the matter of left forces and their mobilization. We presented this problem to the National Board and it helped narrow the differences.

There are some comrades who favor an all inclusive left organization which stands for socialism. In principle, I am not

against this but I do not believe it is advisable at this moment. There is no vacuum to fill. However, the same comrades are against a "limited" form of left organization on issues such as the electoral. I am in favor of establishing some such organization to win election possibilities, but this will not be a substitute for the Party. As long as liquidationist tendencies exist in our Party, I am against anything beyond this united electoral of the left. Some here still believe that we cannot build this Party but they are wrong. Let us present this overall problem to the district boards and see what will be forthcoming.

In a recent interview with correspondents of the magazine "Nation," I was asked why we stressed the unity of the left. I cited the example, if it can be achieved, of uniting all in the trade union movement that believed in socialism around trade union issues as well as the peace movement. If this could be done, it would be a real force.

On special youth sections or clubs. They did this in Oregon in a specific situation and it worked. The point is to close the gap of "two Parties" into one Party. In summary, I make the following proposals:

- 1) The summer youth project be accepted and followed through as recommended;
- 2) That we organize full support for the Assembly of the Accused as indicated;
- 3) Preparations for the convention in December, 1965, be considered and that the Secretariat set up committees to deal with this but that there be no public pronouncement on this matter;
- 4) That the Secretariat set up a committee to explore the possibility of electoral coalitions. State Boards also should start discussions on this same question;
- 5) Trade union commission, as well as the organizational department, should formulate plans for concentration campaigns for shorter work weeks, shorter hours, etc. This would include grass-roots and rank and file. Each district should pick the main industry for this campaign and concentrate on building the CP;
- 6) The Negro Commission should plan for districts to have assigned concentration areas and that the commission bring in specific plans;
- 7) "Party Affairs" be re-established as the organ of internal affairs, and that the organizational-educational department bring in proposals on its content;

8) That a campaign be mapped on poverty.

At this point, HALL then raised the matter of the WILLIAM ALBERTSON appeal on his expulsion from the CP. He stated that the Party had now exhausted all available means to check on the authenticity of the ALBERTSON document. He went to the blackboard and wrote the number three together with the abbreviation SU indicating that three Soviet experts, in addition to experts in the U.S., had rendered opinions concerning the validity of the ALBERTSON document. While none of these experts, including those of the Soviet Union, as he had indicated on the blackboard, had made a hundred percent identification of this document as being authentic, they all indicated they were 90-95% certain that the document was valid. HALL then made a motion that the ALBERTSON case be considered closed and his appeal on his expulsion denied. He added that the hasty action regarding the ALBERTSON expulsion had been necessitated by the need of protecting the Party by avoiding the possibility that ALBERTSON could conceivably be the voluntary registrant that the Department of Justice had been looking for in connection with prosecution under the McCarran Act.

At this point, IRVING POTASH spoke up stating that if there was a one percent or even half percent chance that the ALBERTSON document was not authentic and that this was a frame-up, he was not going to hang ALBERTSON on the basis of the reports and investigation conducted. Others like GIL GREEN, JIM JACKSON joined POTASH in his objection and there followed a refusal to adopt HALL's motion. An additional discussion then took place on the ALBERTSON matter and it was decided after a rather bitter period of argument that there should be additional report on this matter on February 15, 1965, by CARL WINTER at which time that individual would give a complete summary of every phase of the ALBERTSON case.

This concluded the second day sessions.

The first session of February 15, 1965, opened with a report by BOB THOMPSON substituting for WINSTON on the topic of South Vietnam. The essence of THOMPSON's report was as follows:

It is still difficult to assess the happenings of the last eight or nine days. The situation has not jelled yet and

decisions by the ruling circles in the U.S. have not been set. Our task is to secure mass intervention in order to shape the course of events in this crucial world situation.

But is it possible to establish a frame for discussion? The war in Vietnam has now reached a crucial juncture--it can either widen whereby it will involve wider forces of major powers, imperialist and others, or it can be negotiated.

This crucial moment is not a repetition of the past. If we contrast the last eight or nine days with the crucial moments of Tonkin Bay, we see the difference. The assaults on the North Vietnamese within the past week represent an aggression of a different type. The imperialist premise for these attacks are quite different--in Tonkin Bay there supposedly was "aggression" in international waters but the raids of last week were open aggression based on U.S. reverses in the civil war in South Vietnam. This attack was against a sovereign country because it gives support to the liberation movement of the people. This attack was a far-reaching, significant, aggressive step, a provocation. Then, also the extent and the duration of the attacks on North Vietnam within the last eight or nine days have been quite different than in Tonkin Bay. These massive attacks which involved 150 planes were as big as attacks in World War II. This is not a separate attack of reprisal but the placing of the war in South Vietnam on a different basis. Up to now the war in South Vietnam had essentially been a ground war but the U.S. by attacks in the air is trying to change the frame of this because the U.S. and the puppets are losing. U.S. imperialism cannot win no matter what it does and the situation is like that in North Korea. The U.S. is therefore trying to avoid the commitment of ground forces and is trying to transfer the arena of struggle to where the U.S. has the preponderance of strength--on the sea and in the air. However, the liberation forces and their allies will not fall into the trap of fighting in an arena favoring the imperialists.

This war is not the same as the Cuban confrontation where nuclear forces of the world faced each other, although the dangers existing in this Vietnam situation are great. Limited wars can be won in places like Cuba and Algeria but limited wars cannot be won by the imperialists. Peaceful coexistence does not mean the end of limited wars of liberation.

The war in Vietnam indicates a greater strengthening of the unity of the socialist forces. The reason for visit to North Vietnam, China, and North Korea was very basic,

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Such actions of the Soviet Union are a part of their determined vigorous effort to secure maximum unity of the socialist and anti-imperialist camp in the face of U.S. provocations in Vietnam. There is no speculation when we say that [redacted] visit was an effort to prevent the spreading of war. It was to prepare the grounds for an offensive to secure a negotiated settlement of the problem. This course of action involved the strengthening of Vietnam and also helped to prepare the ground for negotiation.

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The most favorable thing resulting from this situation in Vietnam is that unity of the socialist camp will remain and the socialist camp will not move away from support of Vietnam. However, some say this is "provocation" by China to trap the Soviet Union. This is not so. It was a provocation by U.S. imperialism.

At the present time possibilities are opening up to force a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam problems. This won't be quick. It will take time and there will be a protracted fight to compel U.S. imperialism to negotiate. There will be some more dangerous moments. In the U.S. when such crucial moments do develop, the opposition is stifled. However, the warmakers have failed to achieve the unity they expected. Even some Senators, like WAYNE MORSE, ERNEST GRUENING, and FRANK CHURCH, continue to speak up, as have some important sections of the press.

The peace movement has not by recent events in Vietnam been disoriented even momentarily. Actions are occurring all over the country against the spreading of the war.

The opinions of some that differences between the Administration and moderates and the ultra-right disappear at such times is not so, only seemingly so. The differences only change in form and are in reality sharper. We do not have to be apologetic to the ultra-right on this.

We have no program of action at this moment but we know that in New York at least, despite news blackout, demonstrations have been held. For example, there was one last Saturday in front of the United Nations. However, the organized peace movement has not as yet broken out of its circle to reach the wider masses.

What can we do? Here are a few ideas. We can make ourselves available to the voices of opposition and give them forums, mass meetings, etc. We can pay attention to Senator CHURCH and give him some assistance. We must also seek to get some expression from trade unions by individuals of note--this will not be easy but we must try. We can also try to get expression and organized discussion in local unions, at least in some.

The Party itself should get out a central piece of literature on the Vietnam situation and use it as a national leaflet. This is already being done on a local scale. We must move into action with everything we have got--this is not a momentary crisis. Finally, we should also consider a more advanced "left" peace center.

Following the report, a general discussion took place in which the following individuals participated. Where pertinent, remarks of these individuals are set forth:

ARNOLD JOHNSON

Within the first 24 hours of the Vietnam crisis, there was some form of action in many places but newspapers have generally blacked out the details. For example, last Wednesday there was a demonstration in front of the White House in Washington but no publicity. The reaction of the Women Strike for Peace and the DuBois Clubs on this expanded war in Vietnam has been very good. They have organized demonstrations in such places as Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Madison, New York, New Brunswick, in Connecticut at Yale and at many other places. There is a Madison Square Garden meeting on this subject in the making, and there are plans being laid for an Easter march on Washington. The SANE organization has issued petitions and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is demanding that there be negotiations ending the war in Vietnam. The "Peace on Earth" Conference scheduled next week in New York will discuss the matter. Other conferences on peace will include the Helsinki World Conference of the Quakers, an interfaith affair. Presently, the weakest link in the peace movement now is the Jewish groups.

GUS HALL

Presently, there is a congressional block of approximately 42 which is standing firm on the subject of a negotiated peace in South Vietnam. They are initiating a letter asking for such negotiation which will be circulated among Congressmen.

JIM JACKSON

I agree with BOB's estimate regarding the Vietnam situation. We must look to those forces who are differentiating themselves from the JOHNSON Administration. In the Administration, the warmakers are MC GEORGE BUNDY, General MAXWELL TAYLOR, Secretary of Defense ROBERT S. MC NAMARA, and MC CONE. We should call

for the firing of these "failures." These people favor military strikes. It is obvious that the U.S. cannot dominate Southeast Asia and will be left with Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand after South Vietnam has been found indefensible. General TAYLOR's theory of reducing North Vietnam will not hold Southeast Asia for imperialism although it would bring about a prolonged conflict. In the end, the U.S. will have to retreat on a world scale.

GIL GREEN

We need to stress the acuteness of the present danger. Sometimes discussions cannot be controlled and this may now be so in Washington. In Washington, they know they cannot win the war in South Vietnam. However, some there still think that they can repeat the Cuban missile crisis but the present situation is different. This is not a war between North and South Vietnam. The U.S. is directly involved and can lose which will be a disaster to U.S. imperialism.

We in the Party should utilize the differences now existing in the Democratic Party. JOHNSON did not get the support of his own Congressmen and this is why he had to call upon Senator DIRKSEN for help. We should direct our fire against JOHNSON and not his underlings. We must develop an educational campaign on South Vietnam. LLOYD RUSSEL's article on American atrocities in Vietnam in the book "Minority of One" should be utilized. We need to link the Vietnam situation with the struggle for Negro rights in the U.S. We must be against a Korean type settlement in South Vietnam and all U.S. troops must be withdrawn. We must emphasize the right of self-determination for the Vietnamese which the U.S. has been fighting.

Today, there is a healthier situation in the world movement based on the Vietnam situation, and we are basically united. We are achieving unity in action if not in ideology. The Soviet position is that the U.S. cannot talk of improving relations with the Soviet Union and yet attack others. China is not a warmonger.

CARL WINTER

On CLAUDE's comment "small wars" cannot be won, he is wrong. We must continue anti-war struggle like we continued the election struggle. I disagree with GIL that we must "concentrate" our fire on JOHNSON--we must remember the affect of mass pressure on JOHNSON in the last days of the election. We must help relate

this to mass feelings and place careful emphasis on JOHNSON for if we do otherwise it would appear that our election program was a mistake. We have always told the people not to "rely on JOHNSON" and that they must fight their own fight and demand that JOHNSON live up to his promises. We also must emphasize the continuing danger of the ultra-right for otherwise we play into the hands of the narrow ultra-left. "The Worker" should expose the press blackout on the Vietnam demonstrations and issue a special issue and leaflet reprint.

BETTY GANNETT

The big task in the U.S. is the need for an educational campaign to move the people. U.S. imperialism does not want to give up its hold in South Vietnam.

HENRY WINSTON

Many people do not properly understand the question of peaceful coexistence and the nature of the U.S. attacks on Vietnam. Many people think of coexistence as surrender. We must demand that JOHNSON carry through his mandate and destroy the arguments of GOLDWATER and the ultras that "we were right." We have got to get labor to act. We must demand the withdrawal of the 7th Fleet from the China Seas.

DANNY RUBIN

I agree with BOB. Generally, the response from all over the country has been good in connection with the Vietnam situation, but there has also been some sluggishness on the part of the Party in responding to the most recent attacks. Maybe some people thought this attack would be the opening for negotiations which would enable the U.S. to save face. I agree with GIL that "intentions and life do not always tally--sometimes they get out of control." Recently, there were three legislators in California who wrote to a number of Congressmen. They received responses from 54 such Congressmen who agreed to support the drive for a negotiated peace in South Vietnam. This can be spread in order to get popular support for such action.

The ROSEN group slogan is "lesser of two evils, strike again." This PLM group also recently attacked the Women Strike for Peace because they asked for "negotiations" instead of "U.S. imperialism--get out of South Vietnam."

JIM TORMEY

TOMMY DENNIS

GUS HALL

I agree in general with BOB's report. In this type of discussion, people cannot bring out everything. In regard to CLAUDE and his comment on "limited" and "little wars," these are imperialist terms and CLAUDE used them in this sense. We should not confuse this with "wars of liberation" and "civil wars." In this connection, we should use WILFRED BURCHETT's book.

U.S. imperialism is fighting to "hold on" or "retreat with negotiated peace" and this in effect is a "negotiated retreat." We must be careful how we use this "negotiated peace" because some people do not understand. How do we put our basic position forward without alienating people? We do not want to repeat the mistakes of PLM against the Women Strike for Peace. When we support "negotiations," we do not have to feel we are bootlegging. We do not have to be one-sided in making distinctions between the ultra-right and JOHNSON. We must link ourselves with the people and the mandate for peace.

Again on the matter of "wars of liberation" some may be peaceful. We should not tell people in other countries how to fight for independence and whether it should be armed or otherwise.

We are doing many things to fight this war in South Vietnam but it is not enough. We need a better mobilization of our forces and others.

JACK STACHEL

No one can say that we have gone "overboard" on JOHNSON. Our statement by GUS last week and the editorials in our paper prove this. Maybe we even neglected attack on the ultra-right. We had better, however, be careful that we do not change our main line; that is, the differences between the JOHNSON Administration and the ultra-right.

[redacted] trip was very important and we will know soon, I hope, about its results. However, I do not agree with GIL that we have achieved "unity of action" or that "agreement is near." The differences between the USSR and China are still there and are still with us. [redacted] trip was really a public effort to tell

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imperialism that the Soviet Union will not stand idly aside and let imperialism destroy independent states or escalate a war. This was a Soviet effort to strengthen the fight for peace. [redacted] trip was an effort to counter this, but it was a failure.

MICKEY LIMA

For a decade now U.S. imperialism has been trying to hold onto Southeast Asia and has prevented a vote and peace in South Vietnam after the French defeat. The vulnerability of U.S. imperialism in South Vietnam is now much greater than in Korea or Cuba and the people do see this and can be mobilized.

We should proceed to set up a left peace center to really give basic leadership in the fight for peace that goes beyond slogans and exposes of imperialism. We have been too slow. I doubt that we have a peace commission in the Center today. We need more coordination.

Here ended the first session, and at the second session held this date CARL WINTER, as had been previously decided on February 14, 1965, presented a detailed summary of all phases of the ALBERTSON investigation. He outlined the complete history of the ALBERTSON case including details of the location of the document; time elements involved in locating the document and it being turned over to Party representatives; contradictions in interview of BILL ALBERTSON and his admissions that the document's handwriting appeared to be his but that there were discrepancies; the naming by ALBERTSON of individuals who that individual felt could be responsible for the "frame-up" of him, etc. During this same report, it was noted by WINTER that in interview ALBERTSON had promised that he would not, regardless of the decision concerning his appeal from expulsion, do what JOHN LAUTNER had done by capitulating to the FBI or some other police organization. It was further pointed out that ALBERTSON apparently does have considerable support within the Party and it is obvious that he is aware from various sources current action being taken on his appeal.

Following WINTER's report, there was considerable discussion. Finally, JACKSON made the motion, which was agreed to by HALL and adopted by those present, that the Secretariat adopt the report given by WINTER and that a committee be selected by them to check up on and tie together all loose ends remaining in the ALBERTSON matter and that by April 1, 1965, a public statement be made to the effect that ALBERTSON's appeal has been rejected.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

2/26/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM

ReNYlet to Bureau, 2/4/65.

Photograph of ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN was viewed by SA [redacted] who observed the arrival of MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., on 11/30/64, at Kennedy International Airport, NYC, but SA [redacted] did not recognize the photograph of LOWENSTEIN as anyone whom he observed meeting KING.

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Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

100-153735-1023

- 2- Bureau (RM)
- 1- New Haven (100-18290) (INFO) (RM)
- 1- New York

JCS:mmc
(4)

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

2/26/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM

ReBulet to NY, 2/12/65.

On 2/17/65, [redacted] who furnished the information concerning the demonstration on 2/5/65, at the First National City Bank, 96th Street and Broadway, NYC, was recontacted in an effort to determine to what extent the Party may have been prominent in the prompting of this demonstration. The informant advised that according to information he had received, the demonstration had already been planned by the West Side Civil Rights Committee and the Seven Arts Congress of Racial Equality when the CP Club, West Side Section learned of it and decided to participate. The informant said that to his knowledge, the decision to participate was made solely within the club and had not originated at a higher level of the party.

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2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
① - New York

JCS: ego
(3)

100-153735-1024

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
February 26, 1965

Bureau 157-6-34

Re: Federation for Independent
Political Action
Racial Matters

On February 25, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that from 7:00 PM to approximately 8:15 PM, a rally sponsored by the Federation for Independent Political Action (FIPA), 139 West 125th Street, New York City, was held at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City.

The source advised that the principal speaker at this rally was Jesse Gray, who told a crowd of approximately 200 people that the blame for the death of Malcolm X should be placed on outside forces and not on the Negroes who shot him down. He blamed Malcolm's death on the "whitepower structure".

Isaiah Robinson, Chairman of the Harlem Parents Committee, spoke in the same manner as Gray and added that all stores on 125th Street in Harlem should close tomorrow, (February 26, 1965) and Saturday, (February 27, 1965), "in respect for Malcolm", with the exception of drug stores which could re-open at 12:00 Noon on Saturday, February 27, 1965. He called for a boycott of those stores which do not comply with the closed shop during this period.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Serialized _____
Indexed _____

100-153735-1025

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group I

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Federation for Independent Political Action
Racial Matters

[redacted] stated that foreign aid is good but that those at home should not be forgotten by the Federal Government. He spoke of building a hall in Harlem as a memorial to Malcolm in which meetings of the type he was addressing could be held in the future.

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A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that during the rally recordings of past statements made by Malcolm X were played for those in attendance.

A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Mae Mallory also spoke in tribute to Malcolm X and called for donations to be sent to Malcolm's widow at the FIPA Headquarters, 139 West 125th Street, New York City.

On February 25, 1965, Detective [redacted] Bureau of Special Services (BSS), New York City Police Department (NYCPD), advised that the above FIPA rally was orderly and there were no incidents or arrests.

A fourth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been organizer for the Harlem Region of the Communist Party (CP), but that position was terminated during November, 1958.

A fifth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 24, 1964, that, according to William Patterson, Chairman of the New York District CP, Jesse Gray is no longer a CP member but is friendly to the CP.

On August 16, 1964, the second source, previously mentioned, advised that Malcolm X was founder and President of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI).

A characterization of MMI is attached and sources mentioned therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Federation for Independent Political Action
Racial Matters

On February 2, 1965, a sixth source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Willie Mae Mallory was involved in a racial incident in Monroe, North Carolina, in 1961, following which she was indicted and convicted for kidnapping. The North Carolina Supreme Court reversed Mallory's conviction during January, 1965, on the grounds that Negroes were systematically excluded from the Grand Jury in North Carolina. For approximately the past two years, Mallory has been active in the Workers World Party, which organization supported Mallory in her court fight.

A characterization of the Workers World Party is attached hereto and sources mentioned therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Federation for Independent Political Action
Racial Matters

1.

APPENDIX

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in time of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principals." The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

The May 23, 1964, edition of the "New York Amsterdam News," a weekly Negro newspaper published in New York City, contained an article by columnist JAMES BOOKER in which he indicated that he had heard that the visit by MALCOLM X with Muslim leaders during his African tour has changed him to become soft in his anti-white feelings and to become more religious.

On October 6, 1964, a confidential source advised that the MMI is apparently affiliated with the true orthodox Islamic Religion through its affiliation with the Islamic Foundation (of New York), 1 Riverside Drive, New York City. The only teachings of the MMI are on the Islamic Religion.

A second confidential source advised on October 20, 1964, that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, where they were established on March 16, 1964. These headquarters are shared with the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) which is also headed by MALCOLM X.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Federation for Independent Political Action
Racial Matters

1.

APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of [redacted] [redacted] split from the SWP.

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The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On April 27, 1964, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 2/26/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-1380)

SUBJECT: FEDERATION FOR INDEPENDENT
POLITICAL ACTION (FIPA)
RACIAL MATTERS

Re New York teletype, 2/26/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of a
letterhead memorandum.

The confidential sources mentioned in enclosed LHM
in the order utilized are:



b7D

- 4 - Bureau (157-6-34) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
- 1 - New York (105-8999) (MALCOLM X) (43)
- 1 - New York (100-143564) [redacted] (45)
- 1 - New York (100-153481) (ISAIAH ROBINSON) (45)
- 1 - New York (100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (42)
- 1 - New York (157-1352) (HARLEM PARENTS COMMITTEE) (42)
- 1 - New York (157-892) (RACIAL SITUATION, NY DIVISION) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - New York (157-1380) (42)

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100-153735-10246

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FBI - NEW YORK	

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JDB:gmd
(13)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NY 157-1380

Enclosed LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information furnished by [redacted] and [redacted] unauthorized disclosure of which could reveal their identities and impair their future effectiveness. Such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests.

b7D

Copy of enclosed LHM is being distributed locally to G-2.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 2/26/65

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-142201)

SUBJECT: NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE
IS - C

(OO:NEW YORK)

- 1 - Chicago (100-) (NORTH SHORE WOMEN FOR PEACE) (RM)
- 2 - Jackson (100-) (COFO) (RM)
- (1 - 100-) (MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT)
- 6 - Washington Field (100-39760) (NYCAHUAC) (RM)
- (1 - 100-) (WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE)
- (1 - 100-) (Pp 5,6)
- (1 - 100-) (P 6)
- (1 - 100-) (P 7)
- (1 - 100-) (COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE THREE AGAINST HUAC)
- 1 - () (INV) (41)
- 1 - NY 100-150404 () (45) (Pp 3,5,7)
- 1 - NY 100- () (43) (Pp 3,7)
- 1 - NY 100-109774 () (46) (Pp 3,6,7)
- 1 - NY 100-93062 () (45) (P 3)
- 1 - NY 100-136787 () (45) (P 3)
- 1 - NY 100-136585 (REV. MARTIN L. KING) (42) (P 4)
- ① - NY 100-153735 (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - NY 100-80857 () (46) (Pp 4,5,7)
- 1 - NY 100- () (43) (Pp 4,7)
- 1 - NY 100-134378 () (46) (Pp 4,8)
- 1 - NY 100-140599 () (47) (P 5)
- 1 - NY 100- () (46) (P 6)
- 1 - NY 100- () (43) (Pp 6,8)
- 1 - NY 100-87559 ("THE NATION") (41)
- 1 - NY 100-90950 (RUSS NIXON) (45) (P 6)
- 1 - NY 100-146684 (WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE) (41)
- 1 - NY 100-29166 (NY DIST. 65, AFL-CIO RWDSU) (41)
- 1 - NY 100- () (43) (P 7)
- 1 - NY 100- () (43) (P 7)
- 1 - NY 100- () (46) (P 7)
- 1 - NY 100- () (45) (P 7)
- 1 - NY 100-97078 (SWP-NY LOCAL) (44)
- 1 - NY 100-123245 () (45) (P 7)
- 1 - NY 100- () (47) (P 7)
- 1 - NY 100- () (46) (P 7)

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COPIES CONTINUED
1 - NY 100-142201 (41)

HEN:bam
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LWMM

100-153735-1027

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FBI-NEW YORK	

Heaton

NY 100-142201

Identity of Source: [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past (conceal)

Description of Info: NYCAHUAC Bus Delegation to Washington, D.C., 1/27/65

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Date Received: 2/1/65

Received By: SA HENRY E. NAEHLE (written)

Original Location: [redacted]

The printed material mentioned in informant's report has been disseminated by separate memoranda.

A copy of informant's written report follows:

- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (47) (P 7)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (43) (P 7)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (43) (P 7)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (43) (P 7)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (46) (P 7)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (47) (P 8)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (47) (P 8)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (46) (P 8)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (43) (P 8)
- 1 - NY 100-100442 [redacted] (46) (P 8)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (43) (P 8)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (43) (P 8)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (43) (P 8)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (43) (P 8)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (43) (P 8)

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NY 100-142201

Sponsor New York Council
to Abolish House Un-American Activities Committee
150 West 34 St NYC 1

Delegation to Washington 1/27/65.

See Adenda #1 "Information Sheet" This will outline the schedule for the day. Certain of the times varied but a fairly adherence to time was maintained. The departure was 6:20 AM. Return 12 Midnight.

See Adenda #2 "Welcome"

Two bus loads left. Aproximately 75 people. The bus I rode on was briefed by [redacted] and [redacted]

Packets were delivered to individuals on the bus to act as leaders of various district contingents. In transit certain advice was given as to tact and tactics. A very brief history of recent developements and possible legislative approaches to the problem of stopping the HUAC.

Washington

Arrived at Washington at aproximately 11:15 AM delegation taken to the Presedential Room at the Congressional Hotel.

[redacted] acted as Master of Ceremonies.

On the bus a brief welcome was made by [redacted] Democratic Party Assembly District leader. Fifth AD north. She was supposed to be a leader of delegation but was unable to go to Washington.

In Washington the other announced leader [redacted] was not present but was home sick with the "flu".

In the delegates packet was contained the list of the Congressmen with some of their voting history on the HUAC Abolition. See Adenda #3.

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NY 100-142201

[REDACTED]

In her greetings upon the bus she stated there was a definite tie in with the Civil Rights Bill. Rev MARTIN L.KING is one of the sponsors of our activities. Keep In mind that 149 Congressmen voted against the seating of the Mississippi delegation. The time for our activities may be ripe.

[REDACTED] of the New York Council distributed a petition concerning the extention of the Criminal crimes of the Nazis.

Another petition was destrubuted for support of the "Women Strike for Peace" concerning the Viet Nam situation. See Adenda #4

In the packet was contained a NY Council Statement to Abolish HUAC see Adenda #5. Also exerpts from North Shore Women for Peace P.O. Box 144, Glencoe, Illinois.

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The delegate packet also had a COFO Petition with a list of Student Sponsors from the Mississippi Summer Project See Adenda #6

[REDACTED]

NY 100-142201



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It may also be reported that at a Briefing session at Congressional Hotel [redacted] spoke on her being cited by HUAC.

Also present was [redacted]

[redacted] (20 Dist)

Almost a third of a million dollars allocation. Outrageous use of taxpayers money. This committee has impaired the freedom of Speech. This committee has invaded the jurisdiction of other house committees. It is unaccountable for its action.

NY 100-142201

He stated Speaker [] cited the three people because he [] thought this was the proper legal procedure. The Burton Amendment which is to be introduced would rule "No citations by Congress when not in session" Also retroactive to last Congressional date. Therefore the three citations would be voided. New citations could be introduced.

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[] also said that there has been evidence that the HUAC and the Whites Citizens Committee have had exchanges of information therefore HUAC is fighting Civil Rights. Its (HUAC) leaders have a history of segregation tendencies. We must start a process of education of the citizens to show what the committee "Does and Does not do". Also petitions in the local areas would impress the Congressmen.

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[]
3 PM. The bus left for a picket line of the Justice Department. A committee was granted an interview with Assistant Attorney General YEAGER who informed them he had no alternative but to prosecute the three [] - NIXON and []. He obeys the letter of the law - he had to testify - He cannot rule on legality of HUAC citations.

5 PM. Dinner at the Meridian Baptist Church, Rev ARCHIBALD MC INTYRE Pastor.

6:30 P.M. Meeting in Church to discuss results of delegates visits and concensus of opinions

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[] was scheduled to speak but she suddenly came down with the flu and therefore could not attend.

[] spoke again. She said the three who were cited "will use this case to get rid of HUAC",

NY 100-142201

[redacted] - a new committee has been formed in Washington, D.C. Defenders of three Against HUAC" A Bill by Burton will be retroactive. When the House number is assigned a letter will be immediate sent on for public action. The fund drive will be used to offset legal costs. There will be a public meeting before the trials Also a formal public meeting will probably be attempted in New York.

[redacted] spoke on his visit to Congressman OGDEN REID. He [redacted] believes that a transfer of the duties of HUAC to the Judiciary Committee is most practical. Because [redacted] is [redacted] of that committee and this would just about be the end of HUAC.

[redacted]

Some of the names of people on the trip with their affiliation is listed below.

[redacted]

NY Council
NY Council
NY Council
NY Council
Local 65
W.S.P.
W.S.P.
(Bronx (21 Dist))

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[redacted]

(Bronx 21 Dist)
(Bklyn 14 Dist)
(Bronx)
(Westchester 25th Dist)
(Queens 9th Dist)

[redacted]

COFO (Mississippi) Staten Island. Claims to write for local paper.

NY 100-142201



Brooklyn 15th Dist)
(Brooklyn 12 Dist)
(Bronx)

Bronx 23 Dist)

(Nassau (?))




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Lived in Washington D.C.



Addenda

- #1 Information Sheet
- #2 Welcome
- #3 Congressmen list
- #4 "Proxy" Petition W.S.P.
- #5 Statement NY Council
- #6 Petition COFO
- #7 House Rules
- #8 Senate Resolution (#366)
- #9 "Life" Magazine editorial
- #10 Invitation to trip
- #11 "Bulwalk of Segregation" by 

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM

ReBulet to New York, 3/1/65.

Letter dated 1/3/44, which appears to have been written by HARRY WACHPEL to [redacted] is not available for examination.

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In view of the foregoing information, Bureau authority is requested to interview [redacted] in accordance with the instructions contained in referenced letter.

Bureau will be kept advised of all pertinent developments.

100-153735-1028

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
① - New York (100-153735)

JJK:mav

Man

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

MAR 3 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-442529
Bufile 157-6-34

Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools by City-Wide Committee for
Integrated Schools, March, 1965
Racial Matters

[redacted], advised on February 23, 1965, that on February 10, 1965, a meeting of the New York State Communist Party (CP) Commission on Schools was held at 552 Riverside Drive, New York City. There was a discussion on the current school boycott. It was stated that the role the CP is playing in the boycott was "minimal", in that very few CP members have been involved and none in any policy-making positions. It was stated that this is undoubtedly due to the fact that Milton Galamison makes his own policy.

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It was also stated that the boycott was not succeeding and that Milton Galamison was not using the proper tactics. A different focus was proposed for the boycott. The idea was to move the focus from the children and shift it to adults. The members of the School Commission, New York District CP, pledged themselves to accomplish this objective.

Source further stated that [redacted] as of February, 1965, was serving as [redacted] of the school boycott for Milton Galamison. [redacted] was assisting Galamison at school boycott headquarters, Siloam Presbyterian Church, 260 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. Reverend Milton Galamison is Pastor of this church.

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100-153235-1029

~~CONFIDENTIAL
Group I
Excluded from automatic
Downgrading and
Declassification~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Proposed Boycott of New York City Schools by City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools, March, 1965

The source further stated that [redacted] was active in the leadership of the current school boycott.

On December 20, 1962, [redacted] a member of the CP from 1945 to 1952, and from 1958 to 1962, advised that [redacted], female Negro, was a member of the CP in Harlem, until the summer of 1961, when she dropped out to join the factional group, the Progressive Labor Movement.

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On March 4, 1963, [redacted] stated that prior to leaving the CP, [redacted] was one of the CP staff in Harlem whose job it was to make up programs for discussion by the CP Regional Committee.

[redacted] advised on March 30, 1964, that on March 23, 1964, it was learned that a delegation of CP members would call on [redacted] on March 28, 1964, to give her a check and let her know that it was help from the CP. On March 28, 1964, a check was presented to [redacted], who was informed that this money was from the CP because they knew she needed help. [redacted] accepted the check with profuse thanks.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools by City-Wide Committee for
Integrated Schools, March, 1965

[redacted] advised
on September 25, 1963, that it was
determined on September 15, 1963,
that [redacted]

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[redacted] Brooklyn, New York,
was a customer receiving "The Worker"
and/or the mid-week edition of "The
Worker".

"The Worker" is an East-Coast Communist
newspaper.

The New York "Daily News", February 20, 1965, page
2, in an article concerning a picketing demonstration by
boycotting students at the Board of Education Headquarters,
110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, conducted on
February 19, 1965, carried a picture of [redacted]
handing out subway tokens to students who came to the
demonstration at the Board of Education.

[redacted] on March
1, 1965, identified this photograph
as [redacted] member of the
CP, New York District Committee, and
active on the New York CP District
School Commission.

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Confidential sources utilized in this communica-
tion and in the Appendix have furnished reliable informa-
tion in the past.

The Progressive Labor Movement is characterized in the appendix.

- 3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3/2/50

MAIL ROOM

ADVICE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-425123)

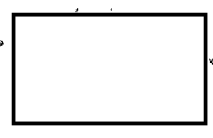
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: GISEL, Frederick Joseph of
New York City; Victim by
City-Union Committee for
Integrated Defense, March, 1950
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of an
LHM in above case.

Confidential sources in attached LHM are
identified as follows:

- Source 1
- Source 2
- Source 3



b7D

Attached LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" in
order to protect the identities of above sources.
Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to
these sources might impair their future effectiveness
and such impairment could have an adverse effect on
the national defense interests.

- 4- Bureau (Encl. 10) (RM)
- (2- 157-6-34)
- 1- New York (157-1344)
- ① New York

1- Supervisor #42

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100-153735-1030

Ram

WJ

WJ

NY 100-153735

It will be noted that the current school boycott
commenced on January 19, 1965, and is continuing at the
present time. Accordingly, the date reflected in the
title is now shown as the current month, March, 1965.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (100-36644)

Date: 2/2/65

FROM : SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: COMINFIL
NALC;
IS - C

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On 1/15/65 [redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally furnished SA [redacted] with information concerning a meeting of the Chicago NALC board held on 1/14/65 in Chicago, Illinois.

This information was subsequently written up in narrative report form and returned to the informant for his approval and signature. The original statement is being maintained in A) [redacted]. b7D

Information concerning the rescheduled date for the "State of Race Conference" set for 1/30 and 1/31/65 in New York City has been previously submitted to the Bureau and New York by Chicago airtel dated 1/18/65 under the caption "CIRM".

- 5 - New York (RM)
 - (1 - 100-139834) Cominfil NALC
 - (1 - 100-) [redacted]
 - (1 - 100-) Cleveland Robinson
 - (1 - 100-19194) A. Philip Randolph
 - (1 - 100-153735) CIRM

- 3 - Detroit (RM)
 - (1 - 100-27906) Cominfil NALC
 - (1 - 100) [redacted]
 - (1 - 100) CIRM

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 1965	
FBI - CHICAGO	

- 9 - Chicago
 - (1 - A) [redacted]
 - (1 - 100-35159) [redacted]
 - (1 - 100-36249) [redacted]
 - (1 - 100-12698) Urban League
 - (1 - 100-40342) SNCC
 - (1 - 100-11329) CORE
 - (1 - 100-8261) NAACP
 - (1 - 100-41324) CIRM

100-153735-1031

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 1965	
FBI - CHICAGO	

[Handwritten signature]

EHW/mrc
(17)

Chicago, Illinois

January 25, 1965

It was learned that on January 14, 1965, there was held a special Chicago NALC board meeting at the Packing House Workers Center, 4859 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

At this meeting [redacted]

[redacted], gave a report concerning the national NALC board meeting recently held in Washington, D. C.

In this connection, [redacted] reported that the "State of Race Conference" has been rescheduled for January 30 and January 31, 1965, to be held in New York City at the Riverside Church, 116th Street and Morningside Heights. [redacted] further announced that only sixty persons have been invited to attend this conference and more likely forty of this sixty will in fact attend. [redacted] announced that it is expected that representatives from the "six big civil rights organizations in the country" will be represented at the conference, including such organizations as the Urban League, CORE, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, NAACP and NALC. [redacted] announced that the five representatives at the conference from the NALC will be:

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[redacted] Cleveland Robinson, A. Philip Randolph, [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted], the latter being from Chicago.

[redacted] further advised that in addition to the above, special invitations are also being sent to a limited number of

prominent religious and civic leaders throughout the country inviting them to attend. [] did not particularly name any individuals in this connection.

[] further announced that the national convention of the NALC has been set for May 28-30, 1964, in Detroit, Michigan. He further advised that on the day prior to the NALC convention, there will be an economic conference sponsored by the NALC with just a few people present.

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Communist Party members present at this Chicago NALC board meeting recognized in attendance were:

[]

[]

FBI

Date: 2-6-65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (100-57)

CIRM

100-151548*

ReBuairtel 1-22-65 which instructs that all offices attempt to identify various attorneys participating in the State of Mississippi in an effort to obtain evidence in support of the allegation that Negroes had been improperly deprived from registering to vote in the November, 1964, election in Mississippi. Bureau desires background information regarding these attorneys in order that the extent of communist influence and/or participation may be developed.

On 1-28-65 [redacted] contacted SA [redacted] [redacted] in Laurel, Miss., and stated he is an attorney from the State of New York and was in Laurel making arrangements for taking depositions from witnesses. He furnished this information and made no requests of the FBI.

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In a syndicated article appearing on page 2 of the "Clarion Ledger," a Jackson, Miss., daily newspaper, dated 1-25-65, MORTON STAVIS said he and at least one other New Jersian, attorney WALT WITTMAN of Havensack will work in Jackson, Miss., taking depositions. The article stated that attorneys directing the case are ARTHUR KINOY and WILLIAM KUNSTLER of New York City and BENJAMIN SMITH of New Orleans, La.

- 3- Bureau
- 2- New Orleans
- 2- New York (em)
- 2- Boston
- 2- Newark
- 2- San Francisco
- EMC/pag (15)
- 2- Jackson (157-452)

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

100-15373-1032

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 11 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

M Per [signature]

JN 100-57

On 1-28-65 [redacted], telephonically contacted the FBI Office concerning a bomb threat received at Miss. Freedom Democratic Party headquarters, Jackson, Miss. She also advised that her residence is MARTHA's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and that she has been in Jackson, Miss., for approximately one week taking depositions. She said she has been working with [redacted] an attorney from California.

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An article appearing in the Sunday edition of the "Delta Democratic Times", Greenville, Miss., page 1, dated 1-31-65, identified [redacted] and [redacted], all of San Francisco, California, as working in that area.

On 2-6-65 PCI [redacted] New Orleans, advised an associate of his received information that [redacted] San Francisco Attorney, is en route to Jackson, Miss., for purposes of making inquiries in civil rights matters. Nature of inquiries and organization sponsoring [redacted] unknown to source. [redacted] to arrive in Jackson February 6, 1965.

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Offices receiving copies of this communication are requested to review files for respective individuals named above for the purpose of determining whether the individuals have any subversive affiliations. In the event subversive information is located, a letterhead memorandum must be submitted setting forth the subversive background.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

2/17/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM
IS-C

ReBulet to NY, 2/3/65; BUDED 3/1/65.

Files of the NYO have been reviewed in an effort to locate individuals who might be in a position to furnish information concerning HARRY WACHTEL and his possible association with the Bath Beach Club of the CP of which [redacted] was an officer in 1944. During the same period in which [redacted] was reportedly an official in the Bath Beach Club, the name of HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County CP. Inasmuch as [redacted] was an official in the Bath Beach Club of the CP, it is felt that WACHTEL himself might have been a member of this club or might have been associated with it in some fashion.

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The following are individuals who might be in a position to furnish information:

[redacted]	[redacted] of the Bath Beach Club in 1944
[redacted]	[redacted] of the Bath Beach Club in 1944
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted] of the Bath Beach Club of the CP
[redacted]	[redacted] of the Bath Beach Club of the CP in 1944

100-153735-1033

- 3- Bureau (RM)
- (1- 100-437823) (HARRY HERZHAFT WACHTEL)
- 1- New York (100-143233) (HARRY WACHTEL) (46)
- 1- New York

JCS:amd
(5)

[Handwritten signature]

NY 100-153735

[redacted]

[redacted] of the Bath Beach Club of the CP in 1944

[redacted]

[redacted] of the Bath Beach Club of the CP in 1944

[redacted]

Member of the Bath Beach Club of the CP

[redacted]

(Bufile 100-335355)
(NYfile 100-60676)

As of 3/5/44, [redacted] was allegedly [redacted] of the Bath Beach Club of the CP. In 1947, her name was on a list believed to be a list of Educational and Literature Directors of the CP. [redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed on 2/7/57, and insisted that she knew nothing about Communism or Communists. She resides at [redacted], Brooklyn, NY, and is employed as a housewife. Her husband is also known as [redacted]

[redacted]

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(Bufile 100-274457)
(NYfile 100-57362)

[redacted] was reportedly associated with the "Bath Beach Club" as its [redacted]. In March, 1944, [redacted] was listed as a delegate to the Special New York State Convention of the CPA. She was interviewed on 6/21/57, and refused to cooperate. She resides at [redacted], New City, NY, and is employed as a [redacted]

[redacted], Suffern, NY,

[redacted]

(Bufile 100-)
(NYfile 100-93585)

[redacted] subscribed to "The Worker" in 1950,

NY 100-153735

He resides at [redacted], New City, NY.
His present employment is unknown.

[redacted]
(Bufile 61-10349)
(NYfile 100-61516)

[redacted] was a member of the CP from 1934-1947, and had served as [redacted] of the Bath Beach Section of the CP in Brooklyn, NY, for two or three years and had recruited individuals into the CP. [redacted] was reportedly a CP member in 1951. He was interviewed on 9/9/54, at which time he admitted CP membership in the Bath Beach Club, and an attempt was made to interview him on 10/10/61, at which time he refused to be interviewed. [redacted] resides at [redacted], Brooklyn, NY, and is employed as a [redacted].

[redacted]
(Bufile 100-335451)
(NYfile 100-50912)

[redacted] was the [redacted] of the Bath Beach Club of the CP in April, 1944. He reportedly was a CP organizer in 1942. [redacted] was [redacted] in 1956, and attended CP, USA National Convention in NYC, in February, 1957. He was interviewed February 11, 1959, October 21, 1959, and February 7, 1961, and was uncooperative. He resides at [redacted], Brooklyn, NY, and is employed as a [redacted].

[redacted]
(Bufile 100-)
(NYfile 100-61600)

[redacted] was reportedly in Greenwich Village area CP in 1952-1953. In March, 1944, it was determined that [redacted] age [redacted] had been elected [redacted].

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NY 100-153735

of the Bath Beach Club of Brooklyn, having been a member of the CP for twelve years. [redacted] has not been interviewed. In 1958, [redacted] operated a store at [redacted], NYC, and a newsstand at [redacted], and he [redacted] (Bufile 100-427740; NYfile 100-132742) resided at [redacted], NYC. [redacted] was reported to be a member of the CP in the Greenwich Village area in 1952-1953.

[redacted] nee [redacted]
aka [redacted]

(Bufile 100-272834)
(NYfile 100-58563)

In January, 1944, [redacted] admitted that she was the [redacted] of the Bath Beach Club of the CP. She and [redacted] were interviewed in Washington, DC, on 11/3/51, at which time they stated they had never been members of the CP in the Washington area but she declined to state if she had been a member in the NY area. She was a member of the CP in Washington, DC, in 1946. Subject and [redacted] were again interviewed on 9/27/56, but declined to furnish any information. In September, 1956, she was residing at [redacted], Brooklyn, and was employed as a [redacted].

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[redacted] aka [redacted]

(Bufile 100-272662)
(NYfile 100-129460)

It was reported in May, 1945, that [redacted] transferred into the City Club of the CP in Washington, DC, as [redacted] from the Bath Beach Club of the CP. In September, 1956, [redacted] resided at [redacted], Brooklyn, NY, and was employed as a [redacted] Brooklyn, NY. He was interviewed on 9/27/56, and was uncooperative.

In regard to [redacted] the following information was obtained from a review of [redacted] file. On 1/14/44,

NY 100-153735

[redacted] of the Investigative unit of the Brooklyn Edison Co., made available an envelope containing papers and documents relating to [redacted]. One letter dated 1/3/44, and having as its letterhead the seal of the US Army was as follows:

"Dear [redacted]

"Would you please carry to the Bath Beach Victory Club my sincerest thanks for the gift of two very, very exciting and useful books. You may be certain that they will find their way-both by direct passage and by indirect transmission of the contents-to the many receptive fellow soldiers.

"Many people remember the soldiers and the servicemen. But few appreciate the heroic job done by the people in your club. They are indeed unsung heroes. Having been such an unsung hero before, I know that the work is not done for medals or praise-but for a purpose. Yet, I want them to know that we in the service do rely on them...I can almost say we rely on them as much as they rely on us. This trust we repose in you-has been executed most satisfactorily in the past. I refer specifically to an historical election.

"But as the hour nears for the decisive offensive against the heart of the enemy, your job becomes ever more critical. Just as the military victory is the task of the armed forces-so does the shape of the post war world-the world we are fighting for-depend on your efforts. I have confidence, born of personal experience with you, that this mutual cooperative task will be executed successfully.

Yours for victory"

The signature on this letter appeared to run off the edge of the paper. The parts which were on the paper were "HAY WACHTEL". At the time that this information was received the observation was made that this name was probably WACHTEL in view of the fact that among these same papers the name [redacted] who appeared to be a member of the Bath Beach Branch CP, was found.

NY 100-153735

The same source furnished another letter which was postmarked 12/16/43, and had the return address [redacted] Sp. (T) 2/C, USIM, and was addressed to [redacted]. The pertinent portion of this letter is as follows:

"The question of [redacted] is always one that takes up a good deal of space so in order to avoid packing my letter with same I'll just say that I'm inclined to agree with her sister-in-law about her analysis of [redacted] and camp following. We think the lady protest too much is very apropos in this case. Firstly the girl is emotionally unstable and as such unreliable. Essentially she means well but has so many faults that I wonder if she does more harm than good. If it weren't for Harry I don't think she would be worth much to the movement. He certainly brings out whatever is good in her and is I suspect trying to remedy her faults. There has been some improvement in her since we first met however much water must flow. Certainly I do not feel that she should be considered the leader of the various girls with husbands in the service because she doesn't set a very good example. Witness your last letter on the subject and her sister inlaws reaction to what you said. More when we see each other so that I can keep my promise."

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With respect to [redacted] she is also known as [redacted]

Regarding [redacted] nee [redacted] [redacted], it is to be noted that the records of ESS, NYCPD reflect that she was a member of the Inwood Club of the CP in May, 1944, and February, 1945.

NY 2026-S* furnished information on 5/9/57, that [redacted] had moved out of the Inwood area in the early fall of 1954, and that she had been a paper member only of the CP for four years.

Bureau permission is requested to discreetly interview those people who were associated with the Bath Beach Club of the CP and who are mentioned in this communication in an effort to develop information concerning HARRY WACHTEL.
~~WACHTEL from her days of the date of this communication; attempt~~

NY 100-153735

~~will be made to interview these individuals.~~

Since the primary effort in interviewing the individuals mentioned in this communication is not to try to develop them as potential informants but only to elicit information with regard to HARRY WACHTEL, it is felt interviews with these people will be more successful if they are contacted and interviewed at their places of employment or in the case [redacted] a housewife at her residence. However, [redacted] who is employed by attorneys, should be interviewed away from her employment, and [redacted] should be interviewed away from his residence. Bureau authority is also requested for the above.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (100-153735)

DATE: 2/24/65

FROM : Director, FBI (100-442529)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReNYlet 2/18/65, copy to Atlanta.

Information was reported from NY 4092-S* that [redacted] had been in contact with the Chemical Corn National Bank, New York City, in connection with accounts in that bank held by the Gandhi Society for Human Rights. A bank official is reported to have told [redacted] that payments of checks which had been drawn on the Gandhi accounts had been stopped by court order. The official said it was due to an indebtedness of the Society in the amount of \$600 and that the balance of the accounts totals \$9,000.

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It is not clear as to the reason why checks would be stopped relative to a \$600 indebtedness when there was a \$9,000 balance.

New York is requested to give consideration to the desirability of making some appropriate inquiry through any established reliable sources available at the bank in question in order to obtain full information and then determine its significance relative to captioned matter and/or the separate investigation by the Bureau concerning Martin Luther King, Jr. SECURITY IS PARAMOUNT. No action must be taken which could cause the Bureau embarrassment. New York should advise of its recommendations as to further action along the lines suggested and if the steps suggested can be taken with full security, New York should attempt to obtain information indicated.

1 - Atlanta (100-6670)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
FEB 25 1965
FBI - NEW YORK
Belton

100-153735-1034

JH



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

DATE: 2/25/65

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-97078)

SUBJECT: NYL, SWP
IS - SWP

- 1-San Francisco [redacted] (RM)
- 1-[redacted] (INV)
- 1-NY 100-146125 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-151689 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-148705 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-99564 (BEN STONE) (44)
- 1-NY 100-93735 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-117461 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-152485 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-134208 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-115760 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-80679 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-118388 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-26400 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-141153 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-138094 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-111766 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-148205 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-147905 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-142656 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 105-45966 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-148541 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-140516 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-145809 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-94358 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-119289 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-92801 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-132776 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-128388 (MILTON GALAMISON) (43)
- 1-NY 100-108956 [redacted] (44)
- 1-NY 100-153735 (CIRM) (41)
- 1-NY 100-97078

21

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AJG:bca
(32)

James

100-153735-1035

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

J. Stanton

NY 100-97078

Identity of Source

[redacted] who has furnished
reliable information in the past
(conceal)

Description of info

Meeting NY Local, SWP, 1/21/65,
116 University Place, NYC

Date received

1/27/65

b7D

Received by

SA ARTHUR J. GREENE, JR.
(written)

Original location

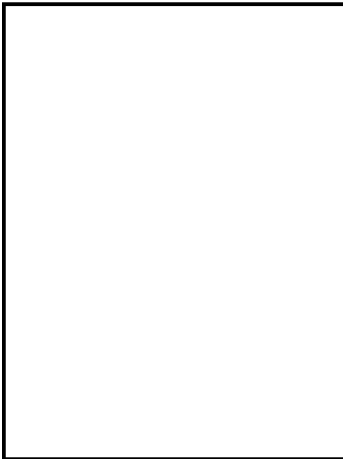
[redacted]

A copy of informant's written report follows:

NY 100-97078

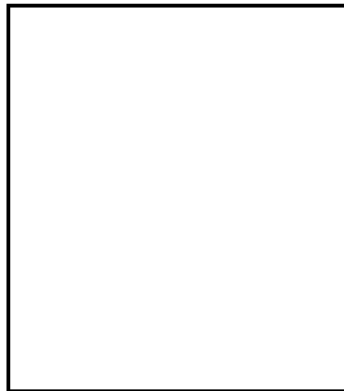
Meeting Socialist Workers Party New York Local
116 University Place, New York, N.Y. January 21, 1965

The following were present at the branch meeting:



[Redacted]

BEN STONE



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The chairman of the meeting was [Redacted];
dues and pledges were collected by [Redacted] and
[Redacted].

[Redacted] announced final plans for the
Saturday evening social during the week-end of the Plenum.
He called for volunteers to help prepare and clean up
the hall.

[Redacted] announced that due to the
opening of the Plenum next week on Friday, the Forum
will have to be held on Thursday evening and this will
mean an extra effort to build the forum which will feature
the Rev. MILTON GALAMISON who will speak on Operation
Shut-Down.

[Redacted] gave the organizer's report
which stated the final plans for the opening of the
party Plenum next week. He said that the Plenum
would open Friday morning of next weekend. This would
necessitate the holding of the branch meeting on
Wednesday in order to have the Militant Labor Forum on
Thursday. The proposal was accepted by the membership.
The comrades were again asked to accommodate as best
possible the members of the plenum.

NY 100-97078

After the intermission the educational was given which was the postponed talk by [redacted] on the Southern Labor Movement. The talk was an attempt by [redacted] to argue that the industrialization of the South and the civil rights struggle are opening up new possibilities for the party in that area because the integration battle is being waged against the very basis of the South's power structure.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (100-153735)

DATE: 2/26/65

✓ FROM : Director, FBI (100-442529)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReNYlet 2/23/65, copies to recipients instant communication.

Reliable information was reported to the effect that the CPUSA National Negro Commission is planning to meet in New York City 3/20-21/65. Information of obvious interest to captioned matter will be taken up at this meeting. Relet listed the identities of individuals who are likely to attend the meeting and the New York Office stated it would ascertain the place of the meeting and effect such coverage as may be feasible.

Recipient offices should be alert to the possibility of available informants attending the meeting to supplement any coverage which New York may be able to effect. The Bureau should be kept promptly advised of all pertinent developments.

- 2 - Baltimore (100-23443)
- 2 - Boston (100-35427)
- 2 - Chicago (100-41324)
- 2 - Detroit (100-32457)
- 2 - Los Angeles (100-66078)
- 2 - Philadelphia (100-47672)



100-153735-1036

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 26 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (100-153735)

DATE: 3/1/65

FROM : Director, FBI (100-442529)

PERSONAL ATTENTION:
SAC RONEY

SUBJECT: CIRM

Reurlet 2/17/65 which requested authority to interview eight named individuals, formerly associated with the Communist Party Bath Beach Club (CPBEC) for information concerning the possible membership in the Communist Party (CP) on the part of Harry Wachtel.

Relet set out the verbatim contents of two letters contained in your file concerning [redacted] 100-57362. One of these letters is dated 1/3/44 and is probably from Harry Wachtel to [redacted]. The other letter, post-marked 12/16/43, is apparently from [redacted] to [redacted]. The Bureau considers the contents of these letters incriminating relative to Harry Wachtel, particularly if it can be positively established that Harry Wachtel wrote letter number one.

You are, therefore, instructed to immediately submit to the Bureau, Attention FBI Laboratory, the pertinent correspondence as well as all available samples of known handwriting of the individuals involved. Particularly note the period of time when your communications originated and obtain samples of that period. In event known specimens not available, immediately initiate appropriate investigation to obtain same.

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The following concerns your request for authority for interviews. Interviews with [redacted] should be held in abeyance until after the handwriting examinations have been made so that information developed from the examinations may be utilized, if appropriate, in those interviews. It will be necessary to request specific authority for these two interviews at such time as you deem appropriate.

Of the remaining six individuals, it is noted that the current residence and employment of [redacted] is unknown; the same is applicable for [redacted]. Information as to the residences and employment of these individuals should, of course, be immediately obtained.

SEARCHED [] INDEXED []
SERIALIZED [] FILED []
42
FBI - NEW YORK
1965
MAR 1 1965

100-153735-1037

Letter to SAC, New York
RE: CIRM
100-442529

Relet stated that it was desired that all individuals except [redacted] and [redacted] (employed by [redacted]) be interviewed at places of employment as it was "felt interviews with these people would be more successful if contacted and interviewed at their places of employment." More specific information will be necessary in order for the Bureau to concur with your belief and in the absence thereof, the interviews are authorized only away from work. Under the conditions set forth above, interviews with all but the [redacted] are hereby authorized with the proviso that the current employments which are to be determined concerning some of the individuals are not of a nature which will necessitate further Bureau consideration. b6 b7c

In conducting the interviews it should be recognized that information could conceivably get back to Harry Wachtel indicating a current Bureau interest in the CPBBC. This could conceivably lead to an effort to unjustifiably criticize or embarrass the Bureau. Therefore, all possible steps should be taken to preclude such an eventuality. Among things to consider should be that of avoiding any direct attention toward Wachtel during the interviews. If questions are asked relative to Wachtel, his name should be included among many others. Similarly, if photographs of Wachtel are displayed, they should be included among many others. These suggestions are not considered all inclusive. The Bureau will expect that sound, mature judgment is exercised in these interviews.

Action instructed in this communication should be given prompt attention and the Bureau kept advised of all pertinent developments.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-25003-C1920)

2/25/65

SA JOHN F. MALLEY (45)

WEST SIDE SECTION, NYCCP
IS-C

Identity of Source

[Redacted]

Description of info

Meeting of a CP Club, West Side Section, NYCCP, 2/3/65

Date Received

2/12/65

Original where located

[Redacted]

b7D

Information contained herein regarding the scheduled racial demonstration on 2/5/65 was originally furnished by [Redacted] on 2/4/65. Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, was notified prior to the demonstration, and pertinent information was transmitted to the Bureau by NYairtel and letterhead memorandum 2/9/65 captioned, "CIKM; IS-C".

A copy of informant's report follows:

- 1 - [Redacted] (Inv) [Redacted] (45)
- 1 - 100-25603-C42 (NYCCP) (45)
- 1 - 100-71959 [Redacted] (45)
- 1 - 100-108205 [Redacted] (45)
- 1 - 100-122352 [Redacted] (45)
- 1 - 100-25585 [Redacted] (45)
- 1 - 100-141221 [Redacted] (45)
- 1 - 100-145684 (WSP) (41)
- 1 - 100-102597 (Cominfil Mass Orgs.) (41)
- 1 - 100-113090 [Redacted] (4)
- 1 - 100-87513 [Redacted] (45)
- 1 - 100-151533 (Cominfil, West Side Civil Rights Committee) (41)
- 1 - 100-15375 (Communist Influence in Racial Matters) (42)
- 1 - 100-392 (Racial Situation NYC) (43)
- 1 - 100-25003-C1920 (45)

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JFM:kmlk
(15)

100-153735-1088
Searched...Indexed...
Serialized...Filed.....

FEB 26 1965
FBI-NEW YORK

[Handwritten signature]

Feb. 3, 1955

This evening Wednesday Feb. 3, 1955, the meeting of a West Side Communist Party Club was held in the home of [redacted], NYC. [redacted]

Time 8:30 - 11:00 PM

Those present were the following:

[redacted]

[redacted] gave a brief report on the National Worker Readers Conference of Eastern States which was held Sunday, Jan. 31, 1955 in the Grand Ballroom, Woodstock Hotel, NYC.

[redacted] gave a brief report on the National Worker Readers Conference of Eastern States which was held Sunday, Jan. 31, 1955 in the Grand Ballroom, Woodstock Hotel, NYC.

[redacted] gave a report on the meeting of the Women Strike For Peace which she attended.

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[redacted] gave a report on the activities of the FDR Woodrow Wilson Reform Democratic Club. [redacted] further suggested that she, [redacted] [redacted] get together to decide whom they should vote for in the coming elections for officers of their particular Reform Democratic Club.

[redacted] suggested that she, [redacted] [redacted] hold a similar meeting.

Dues and Sustainer fees were paid by

[redacted]

[redacted] stated that a picket line would be formed around the First National City Bank W. 96th St. & Broadway on Friday Feb. 5, 1955.

[redacted] stated that the West Side Civil Rights Committee is sponsoring the picket line in protest of the First National City Bank purchasing Mississippi State Bonds.

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[redacted] further stated that [redacted] is the only "Party" person on the executive committee of the West Side Civil Rights Committee.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (100-153735)

DATE: 3/2/65

FROM : Director, FBI (100-442529)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReNYrep SA John C. Seaton 2/12/65.

A characterization of [redacted] appears on page 148 of rerep. It reports that when she was interviewed 4/5/62 by Bureau Agents, she stated she had never been a member of the Communist Party (CP) but believed she had attended meetings in the past where individuals for the CP were present. She said she does not feel the CP is a definite threat to the security of the country, that she is interested in discriminatory practices against Negro people in the U.S., and is not pleased with the way our Government is handling matters pertaining to the Civil Rights of Negroes.

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Bufiles reveal that [redacted] is on the Security Index, your office origin. She is employed as a [redacted]

[redacted]. Her current subversive character is amply revealed in her file. For example, a column under her by-line appeared in the 9/12/64 issue of "Challenge."

It is believed that a far more current and substantial characterization of [redacted] could have been reported in rerep. This is for the future guidance of SA Seaton.

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
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MAR 1965
FBI - NEW YORK
[Handwritten signatures and initials, including "Seaton" and "1039"]

6

SAC, NEW YORK (100-117529)

3/2/65

SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON (47)

[Redacted]

SI-C

Identity of Source: [Redacted]

Description of Info: Conversation between [Redacted] and [Redacted]

[Redacted] 2/15/65

Date Received: 2/25/65

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b7D

Original Located: [Redacted] (Inv.)

A copy of informant's report follows:

- 1- [Redacted] (Inv.) [Redacted] (47)
- 1- 100-131991 [Redacted] (47)
- 1- 100-123323 (REV. MELTON G. MITSON) (42)
- 1- 157-892 (Social Monitors, NYD) (42)
- 1- 100-153735 (CLINT) (42)
- 1-New York

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(6)

100-153735-1040

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2/19/65

On Monday, February 15th, [redacted] and [redacted] had a telephone conversation wherein he asked about her health and congratulated her on her recent recovery. [redacted] inquired as to the present status of the boycott operation and was told to call Siloam Church and speak to REV. GALAMISON as he, [redacted], knew all sorts of help especially the sort that could be given by [redacted] was sorely needed. [redacted] told [redacted] pickets had patrolled in front of the Deens County Jail where GALAMISON was imprisoned the entire previous Sunday night following his arrest.

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[redacted] expressed the opinion that the Negro people needed education in order to further their own cause in the struggle for Civil Rights and were far too apathetic. He suggested that [redacted] write up some handbill literature describing the inadequacy of educational parks and the desirability of the 4-4-4 system needed by colored children. [redacted] said she would contact Siloam Church and see how she could aid in the boycott.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (100-153735)

DATE: 3/2/65

FROM : Director, FBI (100-442529)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReWFOairtel 1/14/65, copies to New York and Atlanta, which reported on the presence of an unknown male in the Washington, D. C., office of Joseph Forer, an attorney with a communist background. Forer gave the unknown male the address and telephone number of a female in New York City (372 Central Park West, RI 9-7086). He apparently gave this information because the unknown male goes to New York sometimes.

Subsequent investigation disclosed that the unknown male is quite likely identical to Randolph L. Blackwell, a former member of the Communist Party who is close to Martin Luther King, Jr., and is employed in the offices of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta, Georgia.

New York letter 2/23/65, copy to Atlanta, reported that the above-indicated New York City address and telephone number is that of Mrs. Annie Stein. Stein is on the Security Index and has been described as a hard-core communist from 1937 to 1943. Her sympathies and activities in the communist field have continued to the present time.

The New York Office should be extremely alert to any possible future contacts between Stein and Blackwell, Stein or King, or, for that matter, between Stein and any of King's associates. Any information developed to reveal any influence of Stein on King and his activities, directly or indirectly, would be pertinent to captioned matter.

2 - Atlanta (100-6670)

100-153735-1043

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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MAR 2 1965	
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Walter

cc placed in file of Mrs. Annie Stein.

6

Jey

M

SAC, NEW YORK (100-26603-31920)

3/2/65

SA JOHN F. MALLEY (45)

WEST SIDE SECTION, NYCCP
IS-C

Identity of Source:

Description of Info: Meeting of a CP Club,
West Side Section, NYCCP, 2/16/65. b7D

Date Received: 2/17/65

Original Located:

A copy of informant's report follows:

- 1 - New York (Inv.) (45)
- 1 - New York (100-26603-342) (NY COUNTY CP) (45)
- 1 - New York (100-26603) (CP, USA NYD) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-71909) (45)
- 1 - New York (100-122352) (MERRING MILLS) (45)
- 1 - New York (100-118090) (45)
- 1 - New York (100-108205) (45)
- 1 - New York (100-141221) (45)
- 1 - New York (100-146684) (WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE) (41)
- 1 - New York (157-1180) (EQUAL) (42)
- 1 - New York (97-159) (PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-151583) (COMINFIL WEST SIDE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE) (41)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-26603-31920) (45)

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JFM:tml
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Searched... Indexed...
Serialized... Filed...

MAR 3 1965
FBI-NEW YORK

[Handwritten signature]

Feb. 16, 1965

This evening Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1965, a meeting of a West Side Communist Party Club was held in the home of [redacted], [redacted] Time 8:30-9:30 P.M.

Those present were:

SHERRING MILLS [redacted] [redacted]

Due to the illness of [redacted] who was to lead the discussion on Anti-Semitism in The Soviet Union, the meeting was short.

There was a very brief discussion on the situation in Vietnam.

[redacted] gave a report on The Women Strike for Peace March On Washington Wednesday Feb. 10, 1965.

[redacted] stated that a picket line would form around Lincoln Center to oppose the sale of The High School of Commerce, which is in the vicinity of Lincoln Center.

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According to [redacted], the picket line is called by "EQUAL" to protest the sale of the school by The Board of Education.

[redacted] further stated that the picketing will take place on Thursday Feb. 18, 1965 at 3:00 P.M. by the school children and at 5:00 P.M. by the adults.

SHERRING MILLS stated that this particular Communist Party Club turned in over \$1,860 in The Worker Fund Drive. S. MILLS also stated that [redacted] has accepted the position on The West Side Civil Rights Committee Executive Council.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (100-153735)

DATE: 3-2-65

✓ FROM : Director, FBI (100-442529)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBuairtel 1-22-65 pertaining to the movement of lawyers from various parts of the United States to Mississippi in support of Negro-voting rights.

The 2-10-65 edition of the "Hattiesburg American" contained an article under the heading "FDP Begins Taking Deposition here." This article identifies James Lamberton of Staten Island, New York, as the individual in charge of attorneys who were taking depositions from Negroes in the Hattiesburg, Mississippi, area.

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New York should obtain necessary background information concerning [redacted] and submit LHM in the event subversive information is available concerning him.

1 - Jackson (100-47)

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47	155
	1078

100-153735-104

R

SAC (100-128813)

3/2/65

SA THOMAS J. DEVINE

PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS-
CPUSA
IS-C

NY 4891-S* on 2/16/65, advised that WILL WEINSTONE, that date, in CP Headquarters stated that copies of "The Worker" editorial in the Congo should be placed in every Negro barbershop in Harlem. WILL also said that no mention of "The Worker" should appear in pamphlets going to Negro Universities. As an example, he said HY LUMER should be referred to as Editor of Political Affairs.

1-100-153735 (GIRM) (42)
1-100-9595 (W. WEINSTONE) (42)
1-100-105078 (LUMER) (42)

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100-153735-1049

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Haven, Connecticut

March 2, 1965

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
CONNECTICUT DISTRICT
NEW HAVEN DIVISION

On February 27, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on that date [redacted] stated that HENRY WINSTON, whom he described as a "Communist spokesman and a former Smith Act prisoner", would appear at New Haven, Connecticut, on Saturday, March 6, 1965, at 8:00 P.M. in order to deliver an address entitled "What's Ahead for the Negro Freedom Movement - A Marxist Viewpoint". According to [redacted], attendance at the affair will be by invitation only and a charge will be made of 50¢ for adults and 35¢ for students. WINSTON's appearance at New Haven is under the auspices of the New Haven "Worker" Committee.

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On January 2, 1964, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated that [redacted] is in charge of the distribution of Communist Party literature within the CP of Connecticut.

During August, 1961, a third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated that at a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA, on August 12 and 13, 1961, HENRY WINSTON was elected a member of that committee, the National Executive and Vice Chairman of the Party.

100-153735-1050

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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is loaned to [redacted] distributed

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 3/2/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-29)
FROM: SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-9851) (P)
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
CONNECTICUT DISTRICT
NEW HAVEN DIVISION
IS - C; ISA of 1950
(BUFILE: 100-3-29)
(New Haven file: 100-9851)

HENRY WINSTON
IS - C
(BUFILE: 100-1473
(New Haven file 100-11242)
CINAL

There are enclosed for the Bureau 9 copies, and for New York 3 copies, of a LHM captioned "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, CONNECTICUT DISTRICT, NEW HAVEN DIVISION", and dated as above.

This LHM has been classified ~~Confidential~~ since it contains information from [redacted] the disclosure of which could jeopardize a security informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

b7D

Sources who furnished information as set forth in the LHM are as follows:

- 6 - Bureau (Enc-9) (RM)
(100-3-29) (1-100-442529, CIRM;
1-100-1473, HENRY WINSTON)
- ③ - New York (100-14532, CP, USA, Conn. District)
(1-100- , CIRM; 1-100-269, HENRY WINSTON)
- 5 - New Haven (100-9851) (1-100-18290, CIRM; 1-100-11249, Henry Wins
1-100-11821, [redacted];

100-153735-7051

SEARCHED <i>NW</i>	INDEXED
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Director
W

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WCH/bss
(14)

NH 100-9851

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- First Source;
 - Second Source;
CG 5824-S* - Third Source.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 2, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 1, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he learned that there is scheduled to be held in New York City, New York, over the weekend of March 20-21, 1965, a meeting of the National Communist Party (CP), USA, Negro Commission.

Source also learned that the Illinois CP Leadership are inviting Carl Winter, National CP, USA, Labor Leader, to be in Chicago, Illinois, during the period March 17-24, 1965, for the purpose of meeting with the individual industrial clubs in the Illinois CP as well as attend other Illinois CP Leadership meetings. At these meetings, Winter is to suggest ways and means of implementing the National CP Industrial Program with the industrial program of the Illinois CP.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-153735-1052

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
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FBI - NEW YORK	

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F B I

Date: 3/2/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-89) CINAL
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-33756)
 SUBJECT: CP, USA - STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
 IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a LHM, and three copies for New York, setting forth information concerning a scheduled National CP Negro Commission meeting in New York City, 3/20-21/65, and of an invitation by the Illinois CP leadership asking CARL WINTER to be in Chicago 3/17-24/65.

The source utilized in this LHM is [redacted] who learned of the information while attending a meeting of the Illinois CP District Staff held in Chicago on 3/1/65.

In connection with the meeting of the National CP Negro Commission scheduled for 3/20-21/65, in New York City, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT advised that he will

5 - Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) b7D
 (1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
 ③ - New York (Enc. 3) (100-89590) (RM)
 (1 - 100-153735) (CIRM)
 (1 - 100-27539) (CARL WINTER)
 5 - Chicago
 (1 - 100-41324) (CIRM)
 (1 - 19431) (CP, USA, ILLINOIS DISTRICT -
 STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
 (1 - [redacted])
 (1 - 100-32207) (CINAL)

EHW: BAS
 (13)

15-100-153735-1053

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FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signature and initials over stamp]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge

CG 100-33756

attend as well as the fact that [redacted] will be invited. The Bureau will be kept advised of any further developments in this regard.

In regard to the invitation for CARL WINTER to come to Chicago during the period of 3/17-24/65, [redacted] advised that if WINTER comes, [redacted]

b7D

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ since information reported by the source could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness.

SAC (100-269)

3/4/65

SA THOMAS J. DEVINE (#42)

HENRY WINSTON
IS - C

NY 2745-S* on 2/24/65, advised HENRY WINSTON and [redacted] held a conversation at CP Headquarters, that date. [redacted] goes to Hunter three nights a week and is from Queens.

(Apparently WINSTON asked if [redacted] could drive him around) [redacted] said he usually gets home around 5 PM, and this would not interfere with [redacted] attendance at school. [redacted] said it would be perfectly all right with him. [redacted] raised the question as to the payroll and if it would affect his attendance at Hunter. WINSTON said he would look into it.

WINSTON said he was going to Philadelphia the evening of 2/26/65, and to Baltimore by noon, 2/27/65. WINSTON asked if [redacted] could make it and [redacted] replied in the affirmative. WINSTON told [redacted] to pick him up at his apartment, 2/26/65, at 9 AM.

WINSTON introduced [redacted] to DANNY RUBIN. [redacted] brought up a problem of the payroll and RUBIN said he gathered that [redacted] didn't want to be on the payroll. [redacted] said it didn't make any difference except that he didn't want to be thrown out of City College. (Before he had said he was a Hunter College student). RUBIN said there were ways to circumvent that but [redacted] would have to pay his own withholding tax. RUBIN said the wage standard is around \$85.00 and that some people take less. [redacted] mentioned \$75.00 and RUBIN said he would take home about \$63.00.

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RUBIN asked WINSTON if 3/21/65 is the Negro Commission meeting and WINSTON said that date had been considered.

- 1 - New York (100-) [redacted] (LNU) from Queens, Hunter? College Student - Driver for WINSTON (#47)
- 1 - New York (100-74560) (CPUSA-FUNDS) (#42)
- ① - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (#42)
- 1 - New York (100-128255) (D. RUBIN) (#42)

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(5)

100-153735-1054

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Section

SAC (100-78633)

MAR 4 1965

SA VICTOR A. LEMAITRE (#33)

ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN
IS-R

Identity of Source	NY 1236-S*
Reliability	Has furnished reliable information in the past
Dates of Activity	2/9/65, 2/10/65, 2/11/65
Dates Received	" " "

2/9/65

NEEDLEMAN made inquiry at the Dept. of Commerce concerning restrictions on the shipment of oil drilling equipment to communist bloc countries, other than the obtaining of an export license. He learned that the only requirement is a Dept. of Commerce license.

NEEDLEMAN subsequently furnished this information to [redacted] at Amtorg.

- 1- 65-7471 (AMTORG) (343)
- 1- 105-9994 [redacted] (343)
- 1- 100-153735 (C.I.R.L.) (42)
- 1- 100-18430 [redacted] (45)
- 1- 100-93572 ("NATIONAL GUARDIAN") (41)
- 1- 100-117235 [redacted] (46)
- 1- 100-90750 (RUSS NIXON) (41)
- 1- 100-103390 (JAMES ARONSON) (45)
- 1- 100-95921 [redacted] (343)
- 1- 105-70821 [redacted] (343)

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100-153735-1055

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FBI - NEW YORK	

J. J. J.

NY 100-78633

One [redacted] who was referred to NEEDLEMAN by [redacted] (U.E.), stated that he is a student at the Elizabeth Irwin School, but had lived in Miss. 8 yrs. He said he had been involved mostly in testing the civil rights law and had taken some people in to register. They had filled out the proper forms but were told to return in three months. [redacted] said this would normally take only a few weeks. NEEDLEMAN was unable to take a deposition from [redacted] and suggested that [redacted] refer him to another lawyer.

NEEDLEMAN learned that [redacted] and [redacted] were leaving NYC on 2/11 for a winter vacation of one month.

[redacted] informed NEEDLEMAN that the "meeting" (or hearing?) was to take place on 2/11/65 starting at 10:00 a.m. in the auditorium of the Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West 40th St., and was to be presided over by [redacted] and [redacted].

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[redacted] asked NEEDLEMAN to get an affidavit from [redacted]. NEEDLEMAN said he had called her many times with no success.

2/10/65

[redacted] informed NEEDLEMAN that the only name she had been able to remember was [redacted] a young man who was shot in the head. NEEDLEMAN suggested that [redacted] get in touch with [redacted] at [redacted] and make arrangements to furnish the statement to her.

2/11/65

JANE MC MANUS questioned a provision in the agreement on distribution of "National Guardian" stock, whereby stock

NY 100-78633

issued to RUSS NIXON would revert to JAMES ARONSON if NIXON left the organization. She thought that it should revert to the organization or to NIXON's successor. NEEDLEMAN explained that it would not be known who the new man would be, which would be taking a chance; and that if the stock reverted to the corporation it might leave ARONSON and the Staff in a 50-50 deadlock if a dispute were to arise.

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[redacted] told NEEDLEMAN he would like to have a meeting with MAURICE RIRKIN on 2/12/65, possibly at NEEDLEMAN's apartment.

NEEDLEMAN learned, however, that [redacted] would be unable to make it before 2/16 or 2/17/65.

File-Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

648-16-83475-1 GPO

File 100 153735 Date 5/10/77
Class. Case No. Last Serial

Pending Closed

Serial No. Description of Serial Date Charged

1057-1056 Serial sent to Bureau, per
Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,
titled; Bernard S. Lee v.
Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.
BuFile 62-117194d

Section #23

Employee

RECHARGE

Date

To From

Initials of Clerk

{

Date

{

Date Charged

Employee

Location

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES

DATE: MAR 3 1965

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-80641)

SUBJECT: CPUSA - ORGANIZATION
IS - C
(OO: NY)

The following information has been disseminated to the Bureau and San Francisco by airtel and attached letterhead memorandum dated 2/18/65, captioned as above. By means of this letter complete dissemination of this information is being made.

4-Los Angeles (Info)(RM)
 (1-100-)(DOROTHY HEALEY)
 (1-100-)("PEOPLE'S WORLD")
2-San Francisco (Info)(RM)
 (1-100-)("PEOPLE'S WORLD")
1-Washington Field (Info)(RM)
1-New York (100-84994)(GUS HALL)(42)
1-New York (100-18065)(JACK STACHEL)(42)
1-New York (100-95704)(DOROTHY HEALEY)(42)
1-New York (100-128255)(DANNY RUBIN)(42)
1-New York (100-13472)(GIL GREEN)(42)
1-New York (100-269)(HENRY WINSTON)(42)
1-New York (100-27452)(ROBERT THOMPSON)(42)
1-New York (100-16785)(JAMES JACKSON)(42)
1-New York (100-86624)(CPUSA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)(42)
①-New York (100-153735)(CIRM)(42)
1-New York (100-133902)(COMINFIL MASS ORGANIZATION)(42)
1-New York

HCO: tmm
(19)

100-153735-1058

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 3 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signature]

NY 100-80641

NY 2362-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 2/16/65, that a meeting of leading functionaries of the CPUSA was held at CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, on above date. Among those in attendance were the following:

GUS HALL
JACK STACHEL
DOROTHY HEALEY
MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN
GILBERT GREEN
HENRY WINSTON
ROBERT THOMPSON
JAMES JACKSON

GILBERT GREEN opened the meeting by stating that the CPUSA should announce publicly its intention to hold a Party Convention in December, 1965. He felt that the announcement should be made prior to the scheduled international meeting of 3/1/65 (Editorial Conference to be held in Moscow, Russia, 3/1/65).

GREEN argued that if the announcement is delayed until after the international meeting some will say that the Convention was dictated by the international meeting.

HENRY WINSTON commented that he agreed with GREEN and added that the political consideration overrides the legal consideration. Source stated, however, that no final decision was arrived at.

Continuing, source advised that discussion was held regarding the future role of "People's World" and whether it should become national in scope. GILBERT GREEN said it was not a question of transformation of "People's World", but rather an effort to get the paper into areas not reached by "The Worker", especially with regard to the young people in the colleges. GREEN noted that "People's World" have a subscription of 1,000 young readers now and felt that a drive among colleges could result in a doubling of this subscription.

NY 100-80641

Continuing, GREEN stated that the paper should reach into the civil rights field as well as in the South. He said that people would take "People's World" rather than "The Worker" because "The Worker" has been more and more identified with the CPUSA. He argued, "We can still get out viewpoint across in the 'People's World' paper and gain better access in the trade union movement."

ROBERT THOMPSON recommended that there be serious consideration and discussion before turning "People's World" into a national trend. He agreed that "People's World" could represent the Party viewpoint and still not be too closely identified with the Party.

JAMES JACKSON commented that he was not opposed to "People's World" entering areas not reached by "The Worker". He said, however, that it must be carefully considered as to who would promote it, what promotion was needed and whether something beneficial would result from such a venture. JACKSON said that "The Worker" has played an important role in the Negro people's movement and in the civil rights field.

DOROTHY HEALEY noted that there were financial problems to be considered but felt that "People's World" has a character that can supply a viewpoint that "The Worker" could not supply in certain fields. She also urged careful consideration before undertaking any action. Her concern appeared primarily to be one of a financial nature.

JACK STACHEL stated that by all means "People's World" and "The Worker" must be kept separate except in few instances.

HENRY WINSTON stated that he would propose that "The Worker" be extended into areas where there is a market for it. MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN commented that the method of circulation for "The Worker" was wrong. He said they should change the character of "The Worker" in order to fill a void that exists throughout the country.

NY 100-80641

GILBERT GREEN said that he would be absolutely opposed to the setting up of a distribution apparatus in all parts of the country. He said they should continue to work on the colleges and get the paper into more schools. ROBERT THOMPSON remarked that if they do not build "The Worker" to stand alone, "It will die".

GUS HALL said that they could not, at that time, take the maximum action recommended. He said they could urge people to subscribe to both papers and they should concentrate on getting both papers into school libraries.

GILBERT GREEN stated that some action must be taken immediately and that they must challenge the circulation figures, saying that they were not keeping abreast with other left wing papers.

JACK STACHEL said that no announcement would be made concerning any campaign to build the paper. GREEN sharply disagreed with STACHEL by saying that they should get the promotion started immediately.

The meeting concluded with a recommendation being made that a committee be appointed to look into the matter more closely and no announcement would be made. GUS HALL said that they should look into the possibility of establishing a news service in Washington, D.C.

3/3/65

Airtel

To: SACs, Atlanta (100-6670)
New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReAirtel 3/1/65, copies to New York, which enclosed a letterhead memorandum of same date reporting that King was to have [redacted] do some writing on his behalf.

Because of the vital importance of the King [redacted] relationship to captioned matter, all possible efforts should be made to develop factual information revealing the current status of this relationship. Be extremely alert through available reliable sources for information concerning this matter. In addition, New York should consider the feasibility of such additional coverage of [redacted] which might uncover the intelligence being sought.

b6
b7c

The Bureau should be kept promptly advised of all pertinent developments in this matter. Positive information should be promptly submitted in a manner suitable for dissemination.

100-153735-1059

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - NEW YORK	
[Signature]	
[Signature]	

1982

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